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THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,143—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Sept.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
4th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10885
19th "	KARMORA	10909	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
28th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
20th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 785 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Actiag Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 5
†B. Merton Hall	6700	.....	" 14
B. Sandon Hall	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6800	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
B. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option.—
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	22nd Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	23rd "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	26th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Tuesday, 22nd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 26th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "VADALA," 3,324 tons, sailing on or about the 24th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
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Agents, BOMBAY.
19th September, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
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PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
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BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissien	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
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* Fares according to class of Railway.

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ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissien	6017	24th Sept. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b Markgraf	3,680	Michelsen	1st October
a Kanzler	3,000	Stoffregen	11th "
a Sultan	2,884	Greiwe	25th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Casanova	4th Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,585	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct, 1910.
Australien	6,385	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
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Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

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The 10 H.-P. Model, the latest production made possible by an enlargement of the Napier Works, is an ideal car for doctors and others who require a car which may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions, but to whom high speed and great power are secondary considerations.

The Napier 10 H.-P. is made with the same absolute accuracy and the same perfect material as all other models from the same works. This fact ensures smooth and silent running on the road.

The price of this model is extremely moderate and every car is guaranteed for three years. It is Napier quality brought within the reach of the motorist of modest means.

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Thus the consumption of petrol is extremely small. Lubrication is automatic, the most practical and economical system, and a gallon of lubricating oil is sufficient for a thousand miles; while the smooth-running effects such an economy in tyre troubles that the Manufacturers are prepared under agreed conditions to guarantee from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., greater Tyre mileage with Napier Cars than of any other make of car of equal weight and horse-power.

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THE NOISELESS NAPIER TWO-SEATER
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10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER CHASSIS including tyres.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
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Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA
is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for INDIA:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD. BOMBAY, 81, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tæmblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nightsweats, headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, & improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of nerve energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Shgs. from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed that the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. STUPARICH.
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed that the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant for Stock-taking.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Second Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share on 1,200 Ordinary Shares of the third issue in the Company is made payable on or before the third day of November, 1910, at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount due if not paid on or before the said date and rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the said amount if paid before the said date.

The Third Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share is made payable on the 10th day of January, 1911. Rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will also be allowed from now on amount paid against this instalment.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September, 1910.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify the Public that we have THIS DAY PURCHASED the SUNBEAM TAXI CARS, now running in Bombay and formerly belonging to Mr. F. W. H. GARNER. The Cars will be driven by European Chauffeurs as hitherto and orders can be registered by Telephone No. 1134.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-37, Medows Street, Fort.

15th September, 1910.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 1-30 P. M. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1910, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from 1st January to 31st December 1911 :—

Stores.	Deposit to Accompany Tender.
Casting...	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils	250
Cocoanut Oil No 1 for Pilot Schooner	100
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery, English	250
Stationery, Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Iron Meagery	500
Metals	250
Tiles	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber	500
Cylinder Oil	250

N. B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tenders and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the tenderer to state the exact locality from which the Kunker will be obtained.

4. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Store's Office,
Elphinstone Bunder,
19th September, 1910.

SKATING RINK.

ALL Firms requiring SPACES for ADVERTISING PURPOSES are requested to address Messrs. LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 55, Hornby Road, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Proprietors,
Skating Rink.

Spend Re. 1-3 yearly

and save one hundred and one by learning to make useful articles in leisure hours. You will find all you need to know in

INDUSTRY *A Monthly Journal of Handicrafts & Commerce* containing useful and Practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., etc.

Annual Re. 1-3 Royal Ed. Rs. 2. Price Both Post Free.

For Free SAMPLE apply to Manager, INDUSTRY, 3 Mohun Lal Mitter's Lane, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN.

BAND OF THE 1ST GLOSTERS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SEPT. 20TH, 21ST AND 22ND.

TICKETS AND PLAN,
S. ROSE & CO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
THE SECRET OF THE GLACIER,
A Grand Italian drama with some of the best Sceneries,
and
Our Usual Series of
DRAMATICS AND COMICS.
AT THE GENERAL DEMAND OF OUR BOMBAY PATRONS,
ON SATURDAY, 24TH INSTANT,
FUNERAL OF LATE KING EDWARD VII.
For one week only.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

A BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.
EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIES, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.
THE MORRIS DANCE AND SPANISH CACHUCA.
By the G.F.S. Members of the Byculla Branch.
THE VICTORIA BAND
Will be in attendance.
Opened by Mrs. SWANN.
From 4-30 to 7-30.
ENTRANCE As. 4.
Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardner, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—ENGINES, BOILERS, SPINNING and WEAVING MACHINERY, &c., of the Soonderdas Mills, Byculla. For particulars apply to MR. VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Vadgadi, Bombay.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¹⁄₂d. to 1s. 4 ²³⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

BENGER'S FOOD assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation." Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants, and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere. 821

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London	Peking	Tokyo

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
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BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

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Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Re. 3.
THE Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
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RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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1909

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

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on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 17th September 1910, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston...R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr R Stocken .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 19.

Avala .....2385 Canham .....P & O S N Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Caithness .....2222 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Candidate.....3826 Booth...Killick Nixon & Co
Feliciana .....2765 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Khiarda .....2410 Beard.....B & P S N & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephens...W & A Graham & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Ranenfels.....3523 Piffen.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Ameer.....1922 Halse .....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Sofia.....502 wilkinson...B & H S N & Co
Vaidura.....3504 McIntosh...W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Robins .....M M & Co
Warcondra.....1630 Chappell.....M M & Co
Wardha.....3551 Archdeacon.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Arcadia	3511	Bergham	Shanghai	12 10	P & O Co
B Bellasco	2160	Jand	Cochin	27 9	J Finlay and Co Ld
C & E Africato	3760	Bradley	Hull	23 9	J Finlay & Co
F Santhia	3383	Thomson	Stream	21-9	M M & Co
K Milwaukee	4133	Smith	Barrow-in-Furness	3 10	W & A Graham & Co
M Islami	1605	Green	Repairing	B & P S N & Co	
N Harpagus	3671	Johnson	Antwerp	30-9	N Y Kalaha & W & A Graham & Co
P Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamberg	22 9	W & A Graham & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Jones	Jeddah	N F	G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Quilca	3442	Stewart	Java	26-9	M M & Co
3 Olympia	3269	Robertson	Liverpool	30 9	W & A Graham & Co
5 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1 10	A L S N Co
6 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	21-9	M M & Co
7 Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	23 9	N Y Kaisha
8 China	3868	Panisich	Kobe	24 9	A L S N Co
9 Marca	1437	Adams	Dunkirk	10 10	K Nixon & Co
10&11 City of York	7705	Wilson	Karachi	23 9	Killick Nixon & Co
12&13 Persia	4108	Haughton	London	24-9	P & O S N Co
14 Dumra	762	Manley	Buseh	22 9	M M & Co
16 Barport	2503	Lamb	Dunkirk	23 9	J Mackintosh & Co

Offside N

Berne	1899	Barrand	Rangoon	25 9	Shaw Wallace & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dameo	B Nagar	21 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	624	Samsoodin	Karachi	20 9	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	19-9	M M & Co

M W D

Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	25 9	B & P S N & Co

ARRIVAL.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Bellasco	Jared	Glasgow, Aug 8
Loch Tay	Stephens	Calcutta, Sept 6
Dumra	Manley	Buschra, Sept 9
Khosrou	Beard	Cardiff, June 15
Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai, Aug 30
China	Raisch	Trieste, Aug 22
Santhia	Thompson	Melbourne Aug10
Africa	Seberich	Trieste, Sept 3
Candidate	Booth	Mauritius, July 9
S I M S Lawrence	Mills	Bushire, Sept 9

The following vessel began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Shah Ameer for Mauritius.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Waroonga for Persiaan Gulf.
" Africa for Trieste.
" China for China.
" Candidate for Antwerp etc.
" Rawnfels for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O's s "Delta" left Hongkong on the 17th September at 1 p m to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—22,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, T Memrax ; 55 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 48 bales wool, L Haridas ; 25 bales wool, The Bombay and Co: 45 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts jowaree ; Ralli Bros ; 3,595 cwts oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy.

City of York s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate and Co.

Harpagus s—75,000 cwts cottonseed, Rall Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—8 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 30 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola; 175 cwts olibanum and 15 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy ; 42 bales skins, H O and H Moosa ; 115 bales, skins, E D Sasseon and Co; 23 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 cwts deer horns, H A Oomar ; 43 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ariosto s—220 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—66 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,200 cwts ginjellyseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 356 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 6,500 cwts wheat, 4,840 cwts castorseed, 680 cwts teelseed, 500 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Milwaukee s—33,034 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 8,003 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.

Ariosto s—34,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chunda s—990 bales, Ralli Bros.

Marca s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—36,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Harport s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Braunfels s—215 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 40 cwts mica, Towner, and Co ; 707 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR WARBERG.

Ariosto s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBMRG.

Bingo Maru s—300 bales twist, M B Ksisba, 20 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 8, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, September 19.

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s "	1s. 4 7-32d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m/s "	176 1-4
Marks 3 m/s "	138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	132
" Shanghai	179 1-2
" Japan	150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 5-8 for forwards and New York advanced by 1-8 at 53 1-4, Locally the silver market opened firm at Rs. 71-12. Demand from the speculation originated more, hence the prices advanced to four annas and closed at 4 1-2 with a firmer tone. Demand for ready was good and the prices advanced by eight annas. Gold market remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	3
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	9
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	0	0
117 Penny Ready	71	15	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	0	0
Second do	72	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Steady. Demand good.
Rapeseed.—Quiet. Prices unchanged.
Wheat.—Dull. Prices declined by two annas.
Castorseed.—Steady.
Cottonseed.—Quiet.
Mowraseed.—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 9 0
Linseed, Small	" 13 6 0
Linseed, Brown	" 13 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	" 6 12 0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 10 0
Yellow do.	" 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat	" 7 13 0
Brown Katni	" 7 6 0
Poppyseed	" 10 0 0
Castorseed	" 41 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 33 to 35
Hard Red	" 31 to 32
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	" 54 to 55
Kai Khandesh—	" 70 to 80
Mowraseed	" 7 12 0
Groundnuts	" 44 0 0
Cottonseed	" 25 to 27
Maize	" 19 to 20
Wheat Yellow	" 40 to 42
Khandwa	" 40 to 45
Bajara	" 27 to 30
Joowar	" 21 to 22
Gram	" 22 to 26
Minbara	" 54 to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	" 49 to 50
Brown Moggi	" 49 to 50
Kabra	" 52 to 55
Black Kutni	" 45 to 47
Myrabolams	" 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 17th September:—

Wheat	18,320 cwts
Linseed	3,863 "
Rapeseed	6,768 "
Gingellyseed	638 "
Poppyseed	800 "
Groundnuts	318 "
Castorseed	4,007 "
Rice	1,038 "
Myrabollams	685 "
Cottonseed	1,819 "
Mowraseed	285 "
Gram	2,338 "
Joowar	2,550 "
Maize	37 "

COTTON.

Liverpool was down points, New York was unchanged and futures were also unchanged. The demand from exporters and mills being good, prices for ready lot remained unchanged. The opener showed 4 to 6 down points and the tone of the local market was easier. The rate for New Broach opened at Rs. 296 1-2, but at the close it declined to Rs. 293 1-2 on account of slack demand.

We learn the following purchases :—

100	E D Sasson & Co	Mandsoor	265
130	Hindustann	Broach	293
100	Hindo-china Mills	Do	307
100	do	Do	273
100	do	Poolgaon	260
50	do	Balapur	274 1-2
100	do	Mandsoor	260
100	do	Akola	261
100	Bumji & Co	Broach	312
100	Phoenix Mills	Haldha	269
100	Volkart Bros	Bengal	265

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		264
" F Good		254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		276
" F Good		266
Sind Punjab Fine		273
" F Good		266
Khandesh Fine		277
" F Good		267
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		286
" F Good		276
Akola Khangaum Fine		284
" F Good		274
Amraoti Fine		284
" F Good		274
Yeotmal Fine		294
" F Good		284
Nagpore		296
od		286
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		299
" F Good		289
Methia Fine		277
" F Good		267
Broach Gin Fine		310
" F Good		300
Sawginned Good		309
Western H. G.		299
Do M G		305
Broach Good FUTURES		293½
Bengal F		227½

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 17th September:—

Khandeish	Bales
Central India	"
Barsi and Nagur	"
Berar	25 "
Central Provinces	250 "
Oomras	275 "
Dhollera	70 "
Broach	"
Coompta and Dharwar	"
Westerns	54 "
Bengals (N, W, P.)	— "
Rajputana	"
Sind	"
Persian	"
Egyptian	"
Other sorts	"
Total	393 "

LIVERPOOL, September 19.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone		Easier.
Estimated Sales		8,000
Total Imports		3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.—Oct.	7 16—8
Oct.—Nov.	6 94—5
Nov.—Dec.	6 85—5
Dec.—Jan.	6 83—4
Jan.—Feb.	6 83—4
Feb.—Mar.	6 83—4
Mar.—Apl.	6 84—4
Apl.—May	6 84—4
May.—June	6 84—4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

	GOLD.		Coin.	
No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.		Other coin.
		Rs.		Rs.
1 Box		1,470		1,780
2 Boxes		300		33,210
Importers.		Vessels.		From
J. H. E. Obadiah		Salsette		Alexandria
Sundry Importers		do		Aden.

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk	14 6	15 0
Havra	16 6	19 0
Hull		
Liverpool		
Marseilles		
Genoa	16 6	19 0
London		
Hamburg	16 6	17 0
Trieste		
Venice		
Open Ports		
Oct.		15 0
Nov.		15 0
Dec.-Jan.-Mar.		15 0

Market steady, fair business doing.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs.	21
		28
		35
		42
		56 } Rs.53 4
		63
		70
		77
		84
Yellow Metal Sheets		21
		28 " 44 14 a
		35
		42 " 45 0 b
		49 " 44 10 c
		56
Tin Ingots		43 13
Spelter S M		44 0
M M		
J		18 8
G		
Georgshutte		22 0
Copper Ingots K S		47 13
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs. 14, 16 10-12		43 0
10-12 14-16		48 0

a Rex b Eng c Cramar

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th September 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 10th September 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	September 10 Rs.	September 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	10,834,060	1,11,50,244
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	124855520	12,80,32,545
Post Bills	11,233	11,233
Sundries	18,92,717	19,21,500
Rs.	15,80,93,580	16,16,15,522
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,90,85,740	1,87,59,231
Other authorised Securities.	20,02,726	18,81,493
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,48,60,212	1,47,58,391
Loans do. do.	4,34,64,807	4,33,14,504
Bills discounted and purchased	1,75,73,027	1,78,27,294
Dead Stocks	2,85,361	2,86,747
Stamps	4,979	4,926
Bullion	5,51,073	5,10,336
Balance with other Banks.	2,69,162	3,50,864
Sundries	481	1,53,520
Cash	5,9,462	6,37,08,156
	15,80,93,580	16,16,15,522

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF AUG. 1910.

	Earnings for August 1910. Rs.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	1,76,019	+ 6,901	+ 4·08
* Lighting and Power Supply	47,744	+ 12,676	+ 36·14
Tota's	2,23,763	+ 19,577	+ 9·58

	Total Earnings from January 1910. Rs.	Increase or Decrease on same period last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	13,99,673	+ 96,407	+ 7·40
* Lighting and Power Supply	3,48,355	+ 48,747	+ 16·27
Total	17,48,028	+1,45,154	+ 9·25

Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 20th September.

794. Lectures.—To-day Tuesday the 20th inst.—Lecture at the R.G.A. Lecture Room Colaba, at 12 noon, by Capt. C. Scaife, R.A.M.C.

Subject—Sanitation.

All members are invited to attend.

II. Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p m, by the Adjutant.

Subject—Repetition of last two weeks work.

795. Parade—Wednesday the 21st instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

796. Signalling.—Thursday the 22nd instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m., at Sir Richard Temple's State.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—September 19, at Veronica Street, Waroda, Bandora, Rev. Fr. H. Pereira, Vicar, Rosary Church, Margao. Funeral will leave his residence this evening at 5-30 p.m. for St. Andrew's Church. Friends and relations please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LINGARD—September 16, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of H. Lingard, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—September 3, at Barlowganj, U. P., Col. Charles William Ingleby Harrison, retired Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, only son of the late Captain Charnock Ingleby Harrison, H. E. I. C. S.

GOODALL—September 11, at Belvedere, Mussoorie, Henry Blake Goodall, Barrister-at-Law, age 84.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.
High water, 11·57m. Low water, 5·32m., 5·52a.
Triangular Cricket Match : Presidency vs. Hindus.
Bombay Standing Committee, 1-30 p. m.
Rovers' Football Tournament : Inniskillings vs. Gloucesters; Bombay Football Club vs. 14th Hussars, Cooperage, 5-30 p. m.
Empire Theatre, "The Case of Rebellious Susan", 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Everything comes to the strenuous chap who goes after the good things the other fellow is waiting for."—IDEAL POWER.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 9th instant, which left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia", leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the above Institute, to-morrow, (Wednesday) evening, by members of the Parsee's Department of the R.M.S. "Persia" assisted by some from the R. M. S. "Devanha". Mr. Albert Warren, 2nd Steward of the "Persia", will preside, and all friends of the Mission are cordially invited.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes on the 17th instant: There has been no rain any where during the week, although clouds bank up and overcast the sky very often. If one day's general rain occurs there will be full sixteen or eighteen anna crops. From the 2nd to 15th instant, there were 70 severe cases and 63 deaths from plague in Bhavnagar, whilst the total mortality amounts to 152.

LOST PROPERTY.—A small table with a draughts board painted on it, a table lamp complete, some umbrellas, an army cap, Government Currency Notes for Rs. 5 each, five keys and a handkerchief, a red covered note book, a pearl, a French pug dog, a red and white coloured big dog (collie breed), three cholies and a hankerchief, a bundle of antiseptic dressing, a box containing miniature chimneys, a piece of gold, a red velvet cap, some aluminium mugs, Minton tiles, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

2nd March	Pioneer ..... Adams
Grand Finale	..... Arlale ..... Otto Bask
Spanish Serenade	...La Paloma ..... Yradier
Grand Fantasia	...Songs and Dances of Northern Europe...Kuhner
Valse Lents	.....Love's Last Word ...Cremieux
Selection	.....The Earl and the Girl..Caryll
Patrol	.....Siamese ..... Lincke

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.—This Society celebrated the feast of its Patroness on Sunday the 18th instant with a solemn High Mass, the celebrant being the Right Rev. Mgr. L. G. Pera, V. G. and Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, assisted by the Rev. Pinto and Moniz. An impressive sermon on charity was preached by the Rev. Fr. Domnic de Sa. The church and the altars were tastefully decorated, and the military band in attendance played some choice music before and after the religious service. At the end of the religious service, the annual messing of the members, subscribers, and well wishers was held, Mgr. Pera presiding. The report of the Society shows that the number of members has risen from 122 to 130 and that of subscribers from 79 to 107, the receipts from various sources amounted to Rs. 2,708-14-4 1-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,703-7-0 leaving the balance of Rs. 1,002-7-4 1-2 which added to the Fund raises this to Rs. 7,545-13-2 1-2. The Society supported 31 poor during the year. The Committee state that only a small amount was received towards the Building Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 6,926-9-7. The house for the poor will be built in the plot of ground secured for the Gloria Church, and arrangements will be made during the present year, regarding the construction of the same. The amount in hand is, of course, not as all sufficient for a suitable building and it is hoped that the charitable public will loosen their purse strings. The Rev. President of the meeting congratulated the Committee on the success that has attended their efforts and expressed the hope that the charitable public who hitherto have never turned a deaf ear to the Society's appeals will always continue to give it their generous support. A good beginning was made with an anonymous donor offering Rs. 50. for the Building Fund.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa" Sept. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa from Trieste and Intermediate Ports yesterday morning:—

Adams, Lt R M	Jennings, Capt J G
Affeltrange, Mr	Joss, Mr F W
Amstein, Mr	Konnermann, Mr and Mrs and Child
Aspinwall, Mr J	Lambert, Mr
Bakewell, Mr	Litchfield, Mr P
Bastow, Mr and Mrs J H	MacKimon, Mr W
Benoist, Mr and Mrs C A	Meebold, Mr A
Bercy, Mr C E	Maiden, Mr J
Billinger, Dr O	Marz, Revd and Mrs H P
Bryant, Mr W	Moore, Mr and Mrs W
Buhr, Revd	Morrall, Mr E
Branson, Mrs	Mira, Mr L G
Beckert, Mr and Mrs O	Neithardt, Dr A
Cedraschi, Mr B	Orton, Capt J P
Clark, Miss M	Ochs, Mr A
Claymon, Mrs E	Owen, Ad Miss W
Cocolas, Mr J	Pennell, Mr and Mrs T L
Coke, Major J N	Renswick, Mr W
Corman, Mr T R	Rintoul, Mrs J P
Chopard, Mr	Robertson, Mr A
Donnenberg, Mr S and Family	Ranck, Revd A
Duerst, Mr A	Ryman, Mrs G M
Ferry, Mr G E H	Sanders, Capt A R C
Fiennes, de Lt N	Sanderson, Mr F M D
Fraser, Major H J	Swan, Mrs J S
Frei, Mr	Schaesti, Mr S
Fitzgerald, Lee Mrs	Silva, Capt F X
Granger, Mr P	Temberton, Miss
Hampden, Capt	Underhill, Capt G
Hay, Major J	Vaeth, Revd A
Hokkin, Mrs	Wadia, Mr C
Hooper, Mrs	Walkers, Revd
Hooper, Mr C F	Yell, Revd
Husain, Mr	Zimmer, Miss F

Per s.s. "China," Sept. 18.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "China" from Trieste and Intermediate Ports on the morning of the 19th instant :—

Abrahim, Mr and Mrs	Joyce, Mr C F
Courocchi, Mr Ch,	Kris, Mr J
Edgards, Mr	Kosla, Mr L C
Grob, Mr	Zobell, Mr and Mrs

POLICE COURT.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Khatau Raghuji was charged with being in possession of twenty-six grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 55, or, in default, to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Taylor charged one Lakhia Narayan with selling two grains of cocaine without a license. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information, Excise Inspector Cama sent a customer with marked coins to purchase a packet of cocaine from the accused on Saturday. The accused sold a packet to the customer and was immediately arrested by a policeman. On being searched, the marked coins and two more packets of cocaine were found on his person. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

BIG DEAL IN COCAINE.

The Accused Sentenced.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Captain Robert Harrison and Dr. Pius Fonseca with selling 319 ounces of cocaine, for Rs. 6,615, without a license. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. Olivera, pleader, defended the second accused.

His Worship delivering judgment set forth the facts of the case, which were that the Excise Department were informed of the existence of a gang of smugglers of cocaine, consisting of European ship officers and medical practitioners, and their rigorous effort which extended over three months at last bore fruit and the accused were caught red-handed in the very act of selling cocaine. This was the biggest cocaine seizure on record in India and reflected considerable credit on Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise and the Excise and Police officers concerned. It was a matter of common knowledge that the illicit traffic in cocaine was engaged on a large scale in Bombay. The heavy fine and the sentence of imprisonment which were laid down for the illicit dealer in cocaine did not seem to be effective in checking the importation and sale of the drug, and it was only by the detection of the source of supply of the retail dealers in cocaine that a heavy blow was dealt to this illicit trade as had been done in this case.

His Worship convicted both the accused. The first accused was sentenced to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default, to undergo a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to undergo two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

YESTERDAY, before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman) and Mr. V. S. Joshi, Keval Narji and fourteen others were charged with causing obstruction in a public place. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused were among the crowd who visit Shaikh Memon Street for carrying on 'satta'. They were often warned by the police against causing obstruction, but they paid no heed to it. The accused were convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE.)
For Consent Decree.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

509-10	Mulji and K Baloo Mancek Thacker vs Shanker Dhanji and others Sabnis and G.
297-09	Captain and V The West End Watch Coy vs The Berma Watch Company Bicknell and R
106-09	Payne and Co Ramalal Ramkaran vs Shivramdas Shrikissan Captain and V.
352-09	Motichand and D Icharam Motilal vs Heptoola Hyderally and another Khunderao L and M
738-07	Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao L and M.
321-09	Edgelow G W and Co Sapoorji Sorabji vs The Fraser Ice Mg Coy Ld Thakerdas and Co
203-08	Jehangir M and S Moolabai widow vs Busriprasad Tikaram S A Tyabji
951-08	Mudhowji K and O Ragunath Balaji vs Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co Daphtary F and D
496-10	Sabnis and G Laloo Pandoo Vardhavkar vs Krishnaji Ballaji Khardpe Jehangir M and S
509-10	Mulji and K Baloo Maneker Thakore vs Shanker Dhanaji and others Sabnis and G
521-10	Payne and Co Chaganlal Gulabchand and Co the firm vs Dawoodbhoy Chandabhoy and another Ardeshir H D and Co
389-10	Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Coy Ld vs Ramjimal Harjimal the firm Mulla and M
501-10	Payne and Co Nusserwanji Manekshaw Marshall vs Gosvami Shri Deokinandane Charayanji Govind Lalji Maharaj Little and Co
477-07	Jehangir M and S Madhowji Gopalji vs Damodar Dwarkadas Daptary F and D
698-09	Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Luxman Bhicaji Bhakre and others Mahta and D
491-09	Payne and Co Dwarkaprasad Raghubho and another vs Jamnadas Gordhandas an others Payne and Co G A Ghandy.
982-08	Bhaisanker K and G Bapalal Becharlal Sackerwalla vs Narotam Bapalal Sackerwalla F P Pavri.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

407-08	In person Tarachand Sitaram vs Chandalal Sarapchand.
33-10	Shroff D and D Balkisson Himraj vs Shridhar Gumanlal.
296-10	Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others vs Chopalal Hiralal.
506-10	Thakerdas and Co Hassan Bana vs Kumarai Virji Esmail and others Mullji and K.
553-10	Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jervanbai widow vs Kisnan Narayen Jehangir G and B.
563-10	Mirza and M Kalyandas Bechardas vs Motiram Sakhsaria.
573-10	Jamshedji R and D B Xavier Furtado vs Ellen Wallfird Kyte and another.
638-10	N M Cama Hajsimal Mohaji and others vs Nawabzada Nasuralakhan.
639-10	Motichand D Fatisily Abdul Kayenn and another vs Essoofally Peerbhoy and others.
672-10	S A Tyabji Sakmahur widow vs Thakorbai alias Balibai widow and others.
705-10

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

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By
W. A. McKENZIE.

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HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
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PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
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HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 20th September 1910.

THE "TIMES" AND INDIA.

WHAT is generally recognised as the leading English journal has completed its articles on India and has now presumably settled down to the discussion of questions which more properly come within its province than matters Indian. The articles referred to have been written by the *Times* Special Correspondent in India—that is to say, "who has been in India," on brief visits, but who has had exceptional opportunities of studying the British side of the questions he has considered. He has had passing glimpses of India and the Indians, and has been fairly moderate in the expression of his views which have, perhaps, been more worthy of respect than those of most week-enders who have landed on these shores and scuttled through from Bombay to Simla and Calcutta, and gone home again, believing they have solved the great problem. The *Times* special correspondent is Mr. Valentine Chirol—not a name which invites confidence of itself, for it suggests the romantic novel or a character in a modern comedy, rather than one possessing keen powers of observation. But that may pass. Mr. Chirol is director of the Foreign Department of the *Times*—other countries may therefore have suffered neglect in his absence. He was educated chiefly in France and Germany, and is a French B. A. Born in 1852, he would have retired three years ago under the fifty-five years' rule, had he been a servant of the Government of India, but at twenty years of age he entered the Foreign Office, travelled in European and Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, Persia, the Far East, the United States and the British Colonies. Drifting into journalism he became special correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin and succeeded Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace in his present post. So it will be seen he cannot help but know something of the world, if not much of India. Yet it must be borne in mind that he has been here more than once, for he is a personal friend of Lord Curzon, and as such visited him in India and had privileges accorded to no other English pressman—a fact which the late Viceroy once endeavoured to explain away. But whatever he may write of India, we cannot forget the auspices under which he first saw this country, or that his first impressions were gathered through Lord Curzon's spectacles.

In his "conclusions," Mr. Chirol says "no Viceroy for fifty years has gone to India at so critical a moment as has Lord Hardinge of Penshurst." That is what they are all told. But Lord Hardinge has neither gone nor come yet—a fact both the *Times* and its correspondent ought to be aware of. And it was but a waste of words to say that the future will be determined largely by the statesmanship firmness and patience which the new Viceroy brings to the discharge of his constitutional functions "as the personal representative of the King-Emperor and Governor-General of India and as head of the Government of India." We shall tell him precisely the same thing in a score of illuminated and illuminating addresses within a few weeks of his landing, after telling him what a great and good man he is, and how we have watched his career—for the past few weeks, most of us, to be candid—feeling confidence that he will do for us everything we least expect in the way of boons and blessings. But we wonder if our contemporary put the score of words quoted above in italics, for there can be little doubt our contemporary desired to accentuate its contention that the Viceroy and not the Secretary of State rules India and that the Viceroy is not an agent at the end of a wire. Of course, the *Times* could not reply directly to a mere "Asiaticus," the anonymous scribbler who protested the other day against Lord Morley's substitution for the bureaucratic system, under which we have ruled India for a century, a one-man autocracy enthroned at Whitehall scornful alike of Parliamentary criticism and of the informed representations of the Government of India. Upon the right solution of this very serious problem, according to "Asiaticus" depends the whole future of British rule in India ; and there ought to be some modifications of the aspirations of the Secretary of State before Lord Hardinge sails. Mr. Chirol solves the problem to his own satisfaction—the future depends on the Viceroy, the personal representative of the King-Emperor. The Secretary of State does not count.

The Special Correspondent, however, is not very clear as to the conclusions of which he writes, for in one place he says it is too early yet to judge whether the blended policy of repression and conciliation adopted by Lords Morley and Minto has really cowed the forces of criminal disorder and rallied the representatives of moderate opinion to the cause of constitutional progress, or whether it comes too late. Whilst in another place he implies that that blended policy has not produced the results anticipated, and declares that it rests with us to break up the unnatural alliance between the reactionary forces of Brahminism and the modern progressive force generated by Western Education. So Lords Morley and Minto have failed and Lord Hardinge is looked forward to to adopt a policy of his own without the assistance of the Secretary of State, a policy suggested, doubtless with all deference and in all humility, by Mr. Chirol, which after all has not even the merit of originality to recommend it. That is no originality except in one particular—the idea of gradually promoting Indian officers, carefully selected and trained to field rank in a certain number of regiments which will be entirely officered by Indians. The effect, of such a measure on the whole Indian Army, says Mr. Chirol, would be excellent. "Excellent" was scarcely the word to use, but we may assure the *Times* special correspondent that he will never see the experiment made, and that he would have done better to join that idea with the other concerning Self-Government in India for the one is as impracticable as the other. The creation of an Imperial Council composed of Ruling Chiefs has been discussed many times before and both Lord Morley and Lord Minto agreed that the scheme must be dropped—for reasons which were fully explained at the time. But what is meant by the suggestion to grant to a few great Chiefs of approved loyalty, ruling powers—which they already undoubtedly have—we cannot imagine. We do not suppose the *Times* and its correspondent are unaware of this, and the only conclusion we can come to is that the passage has been hopelessly misconstrued or else has gone wrong on the wires.

MR. REDMOND'S TRIP. MR. REDMOND'S visit to the United States of which we are informed by Reuter, is one of those periodical tours which he performs in America, and which the Irish party during resent years have found more and more important. Their main object is to raise funds for the coffers of the National liat cause, and the party has become so dependent upon its American subscriptions, that these calls, upon the Irish citizens of the States are practically annual. The financial assistance, which Ireland herself gives to the cause has become gradually smaller and smaller, and were it not for the contributions of English Liberals the funds would be in a still worse plight. Such a lack of practical enthusiasm is significant, and provides a phenomenon worthy of examination. A few months ago the special commissioner of a London daily paper examined Irish political affairs closely, and he reported emphatically that there is a growing feeling in Ireland in disfavour of Home Rule. This fact appears to confirm his view. The people of Ireland are certainly not poorer now than, in the days when they gave so freely to Parnell. They are better off, and poverty cannot possibly be advanced as the cause of their indifference. A well informed correspondent writes that the Irish are beginning to realise that the grant of Home Rule would mean a heavy increase of taxation. A modest estimate, he says, puts this at six millions a year, a figure which would be ruinous to the small Irish farmers. Meanwhile the reports, which have recently been frequent of political brawling and rioting, show that party feeling is running high. The dissatisfaction with Mr. Redmond is increasing, and the land and whisky taxes are more unpopular than ever. At the same time there is no doubt that Mr. O'Brien is making headway. Even in districts which prior to the Budget were strongly Redmondite the O'Brienite cause has obtained a small hold. Some of Mr. Redmond's colleagues have tried to pacify their constituents by telling them that the taxes to which Ireland objects will be removed from the Budget when Parliament meets again. If this promise is not kept—and Mr. Lloyd-George does not seem in the mood to give away very much—it will be a serious thing for the Redmond party at the next election.

TALKING PICTURES. THE universal attraction which the cinematograph show exerts make us pause to wonder what will be the fate of the new machine which Mr. Edison has invented. Probably no amusement has ever had such spontaneous and simultaneous popularity in all parts of the globe as has had the cinematograph, and we in the East as much as the people of the big cities of the West have become devotees of the moving picture. Now in all probability the cinematograph has had its day, and will give way to the kinetophone, which is the latest outcome of Mr. Edison's fertile brain. We have all felt the sense of unreality, which sometimes strikes one as one looks at a moving picture, and which arises of course from the absence of familiar sounds. That is the fault which Mr. Edison has set himself to remedy, and after working diligently at it for several years he now announces that his machine has been practically perfected. Two separate machines have been employed, a phonograph and a cinemotograph, and the inventor has now produced an electrical appliance which has the effect of exactly synchronising them. If a picture of a singer is to be shown the movement of the lips on the picture will be in unison with the words uttered by the phonograph. A demonstration was given in New York the other day, and the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says "a picture of a man thrown on the screen dropped a cricket ball, and its impact sounded instantly from the floor. The man pounded the table with a hammer, and every blow was perfect. He dropped a plate, and as the pieces flew the crash resounded. Finally, a motor-car horn tootled, and the demonstration ended." Mr. Edison says that he proposes to make the personalities and voices of the world's great people familiar to everybody, and theatrical and operatic representations will become popularised in the remote parts of the globe. It is interesting to note that in America it is expected there will be a big field of work for the new machine in schools, where the cinematograph is already employed to illustrate lectures.

BRAINS VS. HANDS. THE present disruptive conditions of "Labour" in Great Britain have evoked a correspondence in the *Times* which, while its subject fails to find a new standpoint, attempts to make itself plausible by a topical application. It simply raises the old argument whether brain work or manual work is more renumerative, but more particularly in this instance suggests that the supposition that the manual worker receives less pay and works longer hours than the brain worker is the fundamental cause of the present revolt of Trades Unionists. We neither admit the truth of the supposition for its presumptive result. The present unrest in the labour market is not due to essential but rather to artificial conditions, and those of a character which the legislature may be expected to remedy in no very long course of time. However, the correspondence, presuming the supposition to be true, seeks to make a comparison on the hardships involved in either kind of labour, and becomes interesting when it prompts a contribution from a correspondent, who claims to have tried three kinds of work, of classes which he considers to have nothing in common. He has been clerk, journalist, and farmer, and he rules clerking quite out of court as a means to fatigue. It taxes the brain, he thinks, far less than does journalism, and makes far less demand on the body than does agriculture. As is usual when this question is under discussion, the chance of reaching an answer to the riddle is lessened by the persistence of the advocates of both kinds of labour in making a rigid distinction between mind and body—in balancing two kinds of fatigue against one another. If the advantages of different kinds of work are to be usefully compared, it can only be in accordance with an organic conception of brain and muscle, and not by regarding a strain on one or other as the greater handicap in life. How does a man's work affect him as a whole is the right form of the question, and the answer is to be found in considerations of upbringing and temperament rather than in anything inherent in the conditions of labour.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE first shipment of 5,000 tons of Chinese coal with which the Californian market is to be tested has reached San Francisco.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th August, 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 94,577 maunds and Rs. 51,449 in the earnings.

THE Maharajah of Mysore, who was at Ootacamund having learnt of the death of Colonel Desaraj Urs's eldest daughter at Mysore by wire on Saturday, on his return from the hunt meet, left Ooty the same afternoon for Mysore, and will not return again this year to Ootacamund.

A BAIL petition was moved yesterday at Dacca on behalf of Nipendra Chakravarty, accused in the case of shooting Inspector Surat Chander Ghosh. The Additional Magistrate, Ganga Charan Chatterjee, refused bail in as much as the trial commences on the 21st instant.

THE "Central Hindu College Magazine" for September says : "We are very happy to be able to announce that H.E. the Viceroy has graciously accepted the invitation which was sent by the C.H. College for H.E. Lady Minto and himself to honour the College with a visit during their halt in Benares in the month of November. As at present understood His Excellency will be in Benares from the evening of 9th to the evening of 11th November."

THE Japan-British Exhibition authorities have awarded Mr. Louis Brennan, the Grand Prize, which is the highest possible award in their power to give, for his Gyroscopic Monorail invention.

THE Imperial Autoclub at St. Petersburg has decided to organise a motor-car race to Berlin and Paris and back to St. Petersburg, with the object of bringing into closer union Russian, French, and German motorists.

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy-two, of the Rev. Dr. Maurice Phillips, who was for many years one of the Indian missionaries of the London Missionary Society. Dr. Phillips was born at Llanboidy, South Wales. In 1885 he took up work at Madras. In 1900 he went to New York as a delegate of the Economical Conference. He returned to India in 1901, and retired from active service in July 1908. He published in 1895 "The Teaching of the Vedas."

A MEETING of aviators at Boulogne discussed the adaptability of special padded clothing for aviators, and a number of mechanical contrivances, such as parachutes, to prevent aeroplanes from dropping rapidly, and other devices for increasing the safety of aviators. It was resolved to hold an international congress there during this month. Inventors will be invited to submit appliances safeguarding aviators.

MR. HUGH MACKENZIE, Minister for Lands, Victoria, Australia, addressing the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on "The Empire's Oversea Development," said that before many years the island continent would be not only the best customer for what the United Kingdom had to sell, but the best place for Great Britain to buy her food supplies. The thousands of people settling on the land each year meant more wheat, meat, butter, and fruit to fill British ships, and to supply British households, and it meant that money now spent in foreign lands might be kept within the Empire.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.
Strikes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 5.

WHEN there are many thousands of acres of good arable land still available for settlement in South Australia, and while the repurchase system is being so effectively carried out, it seems a pity to entrench upon the travelling stock reserves of the State for closer settlement purposes. In a land of such magnificent distances as Australia, even in the agricultural districts it is necessary to leave room for stock to travel to market and obtain sustenance on the way. The carriage of fat stock by train is another matter, but it is too expensive a method of conveyance for stores or for any migratory flocks and herds. The Legislative Council, however, is at present dealing with the subject in a manner that will not meet with the approval of all stock-owners and drovers. On Tuesday the Chief Secretary proposed to hand over to the Land Board the travelling stock reserve in the hundred of Hutchison, but this met with some opposition. Mr. Pascoe remarked that it was necessary to look to the future. With the great development going on on Eyre Peninsula he thought it would be a mistake to alienate 1,050 acres from the purposes for which the land was dedicated. In all probability, if Eyre Peninsula turned out the success which was anticipated an important stock depot would be needed, and no doubt freezing works would be established at Port Lincoln so that it would be necessary to leave all the avenues open. He moved that the motion be amended so as to read as follows:—"That the land included in the plan, as laid upon the table of this Council of the travelling stock reserve, hundred of Hutchison proposed to be offered by the Land Board, be leased for a period of 10 years, and be cleared for cultivation purposes." In that way they would prevent the land becoming a breeding ground for vermin, and it would be retained for its original purpose in a much better condition than at the present time. The rental should be fixed as low as possible in order to give the lessees a chance of making a profit. This amendment was agreed to and the motion carried as altered. Last year a stock reserve in the hundred of Booth by was similarly dealt with and the Council has still to consider the dedication of another stock reserve in the hundred of Ayers as a forest reserve. This is not of so much importance as probably travelling stock will be permitted the use of the area unless tree-planting is undertaken. However, if the wholesale alienation of stock reserves throughout the State is permitted it will be a serious matter, affecting the pastoral and export industries. Members of the Legislative Council should be fully seized of the importance of the subject, and will probably see the necessity of leaving at least the main stock routes open for the purpose for which they were originally dedicated.

THE TRAM STRIKE.

The strike among the tramway men at Perth still continues. Everything in connection with the working of the tram system appears to be in a chaotic condition. The men according to a statement made by Mr. Johnson, secretary of the Tramway Union and a Labor member of Parliament, went to see the Arbitration Court award carried out and nothing more. The tram company, however, according to the same authority, have ignored the court's recommendations with respect to classification, and made Mr. Justice Burnside's minimum the maximum wage. The Premier, the leader of the Opposition, and the manager of the Tramway Company had an ineffectual conference on the subject, and thus the matter stands. Meanwhile the company is making a determined effort to carry on the service with non-unionists, and this is causing a good deal of trouble. One evening all the cables communicating with the car power house and the different sections of the service were cut by persons who took portions of the cables away in order to hinder the work of repairs. Later on a cartridge attached to a powerful explosive was found on one of the lines by a constable, and if a car had struck this the consequences might have been very serious. The non union labourers now employed on the cars are being subjected to a great deal of annoyance. Some have been compelled to leave their boarding houses and all of them have been pelted with rotten eggs and other offensive missiles, and insulted by opprobrious epithets. Several of the offenders have been arrested and proceedings have also been taken against Mr. Johnson, M. L. A., on a charge of aiding and abetting a strike. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Justice Goff, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that a Labour union ordering a strike, and thus enforcing the closing of manufacturing works, violets the law. However, Australian and United States laws differ in many respects. The trouble in Perth is that many men are out of work; the public are greatly inconvenienced by the intermittent running of the tramcars, and there seems no immediate possibility of a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty being arrived at.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Events in connection with the strike declared by the United Labourers' Union on account of the inquiry which exonerated Ganger Thompson, developed rapidly to-day. When questioned, the president of the union (Mr. F. W. Lundy) stated that other gangs at Mile End had come out, and it was also ascertained that there was every probability of the men employed at Portland and Peterhead joining the ranks of the strikers. When asked if there were any likelihood of all the members of the United Labourers' Union engaged on railway construction work coming out on strike, it was stated that trouble might be developed in that direction. The union officials are at present unable to state the exact number of those who are out. It is estimated, however, that nearly 400 railway labourers are affected, and the quarrymen who came out in sympathy number about 60. The Clerk of the Labour Bureau (Mr. Richardson) stated that applications for work by men out of employment were fewer to-day than they had been for a long time. "If the Government wanted a body of labourers to-day, I could not lay my hands on a single man," he said. "I think that these men are afraid to go to work because they may be pulled out by the union." At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council to-night the question of the railway labourers' strike over the reinstatement of Ganger Thompson was discussed and the following resolution was carried:—"That this Council is of opinion that an independent board should be appointed, consisting of one representative of the men, and one of the Government with a chairman to be agreed upon by both parties, at which both parties shall have the right to be represented, and that a deputation from this Council wait on the Premier with the above request."

OSTRICH FARMING.

Ostrich farming made a beginning in South Australia some years ago, but up to now has not been the substantial progress that was anticipated. Yet in the Eastern States, during the past five or six years the industry has rapidly advanced, and there seems no reason why the breeding of these valuable birds should not develop into a very remunerative branch of the pastoral industry. The climates of Australia is eminently suitable, and there is such a splendid demand for ostrich feathers that the venture must be an extremely profitable one. The northern portions of South Australia appear to be most suitable localities, and in similar country in Queensland Mr. J. M. Cowan, formerly of South Africa, is one of the most progressive experimenters. Recently Mr. Cowan threw some light upon the success of the industry at one of the ostrich centres in South Africa. Oudshoorn, a place which exports ostrich feathers worth one million a year. He said that at that town the industry employs no fewer than 2,000 sorters or classers, who earn from 6-6 to 35 per day. So that experts do well—much better by far than the wool-classers in Australia. Feather buyers there are licensed and there are fully 1,000 of these. As a result of all this work the district named is one of the richest in South Africa. Besides that, feather production has produced the smartest class of farmers in the country. They do not devote the whole of their time to ostriches, but go in for stock also. Mr. Cowan is of opinion that in a few years Australia will be able to produce feathers equal to those of South Africa in quality, as the climate is far more suitable as a rule. The birds do exceedingly well on lucern and that fact should stimulate graziers in the districts where this crop can be grown to enter the business. The ostrich being the largest of all existing birds, a good deal of interest attaches to its introduction. Writing on the subject a contemporary states that the ostrich, too, is the most formidable as a fighter. As a matter of fact, it is the only member of the feathered tribe credited with having attacked and killed men in fair fight. The industry, therefore, is not without its dangers, showing that men undertaking it must exercise keen and obtain the necessary experience to secure safety from attack. Travelling at full speed, the bird covers 24 ft. at each stride and can do 25 to 26 miles an hour with comfort, so that if it got loose on the great inland plains it would take some hunting to run it to earth. These seems to have been no time in the history of men when ostrich plumes were not used. Looking down the ages may be seen the beautiful plumes nodding over the heads of Queens and Emperors and potentates of all degree. The industry is a very interesting and profitable one, and it is hoped that it will be given a fair trial in such a suitable country as Australia. Those entering upon it will find that there are many different grades of birds, just as there are of sheep and other animals, so that the best quality should be secured in order to start a flock.

AN ANTI-GAMBLING PAPER.

At the Convention of the W. C. T. U., which was held during this week a paper on the subject of anti-gambling was read by Mrs. J. Mather. The report stated inter alia that the action early in the year of the Kalgoorlie Municipal Council in entering a protest against whippet rasing had brought under public notice the evils of the gambling evil. The agitation which followed had revealed in a striking manner the general belief in the efficacy of the present laws against gambling. The Commissioner of Police himself had admitted the truth of that for he had remarked from interview that he had always held that bookmaking at race meetings should be suppressed. The present laws actually provided for the suppression of bookmaking but for many years past had not been enforced. It appeared that the Commissioner instead of administering the laws as upon taking office he had sworn to do had suspended their operation probably encouraged in that action by the success which had followed his suspension of the licensing laws so far as Sunday trading was concerned. To show that the law could be easily operated some half a dozen bookmakers had been proceeded against for betting in St. George's-terrace, and a fine of £10 inflicted. The amount was, however, a totally inadequate punishment, and had had no effect upon gambling in the chief street of the city. The Commissioner's failure in regard to the administration of the licensing and gambling laws was now so generally recognised that his removal from office had become almost imperative in the interests of the rising generation. The writer demanded that the laws should be enforced, and, if found wanting, that they should be amended in such a manner as to ensure the safety of the boys and girls of the State. The mal-administration of the laws was due in a great measure to political weakness. Women could remedy that to some extent by a more thoughtful use of their franchies.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Recently the Minister of External Affairs communicated with the different Governments represented at the radio telegraphic conference, held in Melbourne last December, out of which was evolved the scheme for linking the Pacific with wireless, and notified them that the Commonwealth Government were prepared to bear a share of the cost of carrying out the scheme. The first reply to hand is from Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who expresses his willingness to co-operate. His reply, dated August 19, is as follows:—"In reference to the report of the radio-telegraphic conference in Melbourne in December, this Government views the proposals with much interest, and is desirous of promoting them. It is prepared to ask Parliament to provide funds for stations within New Zealand, and a proportionate share, one-sixth of the cost, of the Fiji station as proposed by the conference. Wireless communication is considered by the Government as especially important in regard to facilitating the movements of the navy, as well as subscribing to the well-being of the mercantile marine. The estimates of the cost of construction of stations are conflicting. My Government considered that the only way to obtain reliable prices was to call for tenders. Tenders have been invited, and it is hoped that they will be lower than the amounts given at the conference."

A.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan".

WE wish again to remind our readers that the amateur production of the above play, which has already been mentioned in these columns, is to be staged this (Tuesday) evening at 9-30 and on the two following nights. As to the piece itself, the name of its author—Mr. Henry Arthur Jones—combined with the fact of its great success when played in London, is sufficient recommendation. It is a play which will afford full scope for the amateur talent which we know to exist in Bombay. The moving spirit in this production is Mrs. Dimmock, whose success with "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" will not have been forgotten by Bombay audiences.

The caste is as follows :—

Sir Richard Kato, Q C, Admiral the Hon Sir Joseph Darby,	Uncles to Lady Susan ...
James Harabin	Mr E C B Acworth
Fergussen Pyle	Mr H M Kendall
Lucien Edenson	Mr Malcolm Hogg
Mr Jacomb	Mr V A Grantham
Kirby, Footman and Hotel Waiter	Mr E J Bolus
Lady Susan Harabin	Mr H Stanley Kent
Lady Darby	Mrs Acworth
Mrs Quesnel (Innes)	Mrs Dimmock
Elaine Shrimpton	Miss Selts
	Mrs Philip Percival

The music during the intervals will be provided by the band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment.

The names appearing in the caste assure us that the play could hardly have been put in better hands, and we feel justified in anticipating for this, as for previous plays produced under similar auspices, an unqualified success.

The stage management has again been placed in the able hands of Mrs. Harry Barlow, who may always be relied upon to produce the very best results from the materials at her disposal.

Those who know how largely the success of amateur (and indeed professional) acting depends upon efficient stage direction and ample rehearsal in which desiderstum Simla failed—will agree that Mrs. Harry Barlow's services are a valuable asset, and Mrs Dimmock is to be congratulated on having secured so capable an advisor.

We need only add that the proceeds are to be devoted to a most deserving cause—the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society. We are confident that those who go to the Empire theatre this week with high expectations will not be disappointed. We hope that the hard and disinterested work of the organizers will be rewarded by full houses on the three nights during which the "Case of Rebellious Susan" is to be run.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

An estimate has been sanctioned for the provision of an additional water columns for goods trains at Gulbargha and alterations in the existing water columns, ashpits, and sidings at the same station.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission to England by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway of an indent for 40 additional boggie third class carriages required on that line.

The breach on the Kalka-Simla Railway at mile 19, which has given so much trouble this season, has now been repaired. The mail ran through between Simla and Kalka without transhipment on Saturday, and the full service has now been resumed.

The earning of the North-Western Railway from 1st April up to 3rd instant were only one lakh of rupees worse than for the same period last year, showing how very largely this system has made up during the past few months.

THE London Chamber of Commerce has supported the establishment of a penny postage rate between England and France.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

HOME LABOUR TROUBLES.

COAL STRIKE IMMINENT IN SOUTH WALES.

200,000 Men Concerned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Although the Miners' Federation will only grant strike pay if a strike is postponed, pending the result of the ballot which the conference of delegates on Saturday decided to take, a meeting of Cambrian miners held yesterday confirmed their determination to ignore their leaders and strike to-day without notice. It is anticipated that the South Wales Coal-owners' Association will reply by locking out the whole of the two hundred thousand men employed in the coalfield.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A conference between the boilermakers and their employers has been arranged for Wednesday.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Darkening Clouds.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Reuter telegraphs from Constantinople that the calling out of two classes of Greek reserves attracts close attention. Turkish military activity in Monastir and Elassona is regarded as a reply thereto. Nevertheless Turkish official circles maintain a pacific tone.

The anti-Greek boycott in Turkey still persists.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

Botha-Jameson Coalition.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The final result of the South African elections is 67 Nationalists and 37 Unionists.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Little credence is attached to the rumour that General Botha will resign. The Cabinet meets on Tuesday and nothing will be decided before then.

LATER.

Johannesburg telegrams state that Mr. Botha is overwhelmed with advice and suggestions, but he maintains a dignified reserve. There is some talk of Mr. Botha and Dr. Jameson coalition and also of Mr. Merriman being invited to join the Cabinet, but seemingly he will only do so if given the Premiership.

A singular feature of the elections is that although Messrs. Botha and Hull were defeated, the real opposition was directed not against them personally, but against Mr. Hertzog and other Cabinet Ministers who would have sole control if Messrs. Botha and Hull left the Ministry.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

American Order.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

It is announced in New York that Mr. Schwab, who controls the Bathlehem Union Plants, has secured contracts for the construction of several battleships and other war-vessels for the Chinese Navy. Mr. Schwab is now on his way to meet Prince Tsai-heun at San Francisco, where the contracts will be signed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Twenty-one English passengers are suffering from contusions and shock as the result of the Dieppe boat express running at a high speed into the buffers at the terminus in Paris. The train was driven by a young novice, who declared that the brakes were out of order.

There is increasing anxiety regarding the frequency of accidents on the French State Railways. This is the fourth on the Western Railway this month.

ESPIONAGE IN RUSSIA.

German Officers Arrested.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

According to telegrams from Moscow, two German officers have been arrested on suspicion of espionage at the Moscow manœuvres.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Census of Chicago gives a population of 2,185,283. It is the second largest city in the United States and the fourth largest in the world.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO THE KING.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Lord Kitchener has extended his visit to Balmoral to a week. He leaves to-morrow. This is an unusually long stay for a guest of the King.

AUSTRALIAN CADETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Birmingham has secured the first further order of 20,000 light rifles for the Australian cadets, making 76,000.

THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

New British Section.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

King Albert to-day opened the New British section of the Brussels Exhibition.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of 9th instant, left for Bombay at 8 o'clock this evening.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

Just and Generous Treatment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

An article in the *Times* on the policy of Britain in India, reviewing the letters of its special correspondent, emphasises the necessity of discarding the habit of the thinking of India as one country and one nation and of remembering that we are dealing with an endless variety of lands, races and classes and multifarious interests.

The article concludes: "We can only bring the inhabitants of India more closely into the web of Empire by treating them with justice because they are still unfitted for forms of Government which other races exercise in pursuance of training and experience of centuries. It behoves us to treat their affairs and their finances with generous consideration which a self-governing dominion would hardly claim or expect."

TURKO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

Report Denied.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Vienna and Berlin papers declare that the story in the *Matin* of a secret military treaty between Turkey and Rumania, is a pure invention, and is intended to cause discord between Italy and the partners in the Triple Alliance. The report is also denied at Constantinople and Bukharest.

LATER.

While the report of a Turco-Rumanian Convention is received with scepticism and even denials from Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Bucharest, it is accepted in Paris as mainly true. Details are not given, but it is stated that the agreement consists of reciprocal verbal undertakings.

In any case the report strengthens the determination of the French Government and the people to insist more strongly than ever on their own terms before lending money to Turkey to be used for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Triple Alliance.

Furthermore the French press protests against any French loan to Hungary which is obviously the same as Austria in that connection.

The Turkish paper *Yanin* takes occasion to compare the French press to the gutter press of Bulgaria and Greece. It says the Young Turks will refuse to be black-mailed and if Turkey is driven towards the Triple alliance the blame rests on France.

MALAY STATES FREIGHTS BILL.

Shipping Ring to be Broken.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Reuter telegraphs from Singapore that the Federated Malay States Freights Bill has been published. It is intended to deal with the shipping ring and is identical with the Straits Settlements Bill. It affects all ports in the Peninsula under British protection.

AUSTRALIAN DESTROYERS.

Sail from Portsmouth.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The new Australian destroyers, "Yarra" and "Parramatta," have sailed from Portsmouth for Sydney with a crew of seventy Australians trained in gunnery at Portsmouth. British sailors will stoke the vessels, Australians not being acquainted with oil fuel.

PROTECTION OF PANAMA CANAL.

Fortification and Battleships.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

President Taft has announced that he will recommend to Congress the appropriation of two million dollars for the fortification of the Panama Canal. He will also recommend the construction of two Dreadnoughts and advocates that at least two battleships would be built annually until the Canal is completed.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Airships Requisitioned.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Forty-eight thousand troops will be engaged in the concluding week of the manœuvres, beginning to-day. Their special feature is that one division has been raised to full war strength with all its war equipment complete.

LATER.

The battleground of the Army-Manœuvres is Dorset and Somerset. Australian, New Zealand and South African officers and foreign attaches will be present. The armies consist of 27,000 "Red" invaders with eighty-eight guns, commanded by Sir Herbert Plumer and the "Blue" the defending force of 21,000 with ninety-two guns under the command of Sir C. Douglas. Airships and aeroplanes have been requisitioned.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS.

Resent French Prohibition.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A Cairo telegram reports that the Nationalists are astounded at the prohibition of the Congress in Paris. They attribute it to British influence.

WRECK IN BASS STRAIT.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The ship "Carnarvon Bay," bound from Liverpool to Sydney, has been wrecked on King Island, Bass Strait. A boat with eighteen men in it was picked up, but a boat with fifteen men is missing.

RACING AT HOME.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The latest betting on the Cesarewitch is:—9 to 2 against Bronzino, 15 to 2 against Pure Gem, 20 to 1 against Verney and Admiral Tego, 25 to 1 against Magic, and 100 to 3 against Chestnut.

The Cambridgeshire betting is:—100 to 7 against Electra, 25 to 1 against Yellow Slave and 100 to 3 against Dandyprat.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Opening Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The Railway Conference began this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Burt, presided. In opening the Session, he said,—

In the first place gentlemen, let me thank you all for the very great honour you have conferred upon me, by having elected me president of the Indian Railway Conference Association, for the current year. Then, gentlemen, I must refer with the deepest regret which I am sure is shared by all in this room to the death which only occurred quite recently of our old friend and associate Mr. Douglas, who was president of the Association for the year 1905-06, the second year of our existence under our present constitution. For many years he took the deepest interest in the work of the Conference, and his mature judgment and experience were always of the greatest value to us. I feel sure that you would desire that I should on your behalf, and in the name of the Association, express to his widow and family, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavment.

The annual report, he continued, which will as before be printed with these proceedings, describes in full detail the matters which have been dealt with in the office of the Association during the year, and it is only necessary therefore for me to refer now to the more important matters with which the Association is at present concerned. Regarding Municipal taxation of railways, it is stated in the annual report that the Railway Board have informed the Association, that farther progress could not be made. In this case a complete report had been prepared and submitted for their consideration giving detailed particulars of the taxation in force on each administration. A certain number of railways have supplied the information and it has been submitted to the Railway Board, but I now hear that the Board have written to the Railways individually pressing them to expedite the submission to them direct of the particulars required and it is hoped that this will lead to the early settlement of this very important matter.

CHARGE OF TELEGRAPHS.

Charges for rent and maintenance of telegraphs:—The renewed protest of the Association decided upon at the last meeting against the revised rate of Rs. 2 per mile of wire only obtained a reply from the Railway Board in which they expressed their inability to reconsider the question. No further proposal in this matter has been received from any Railway. The question of the safety of the passengers in running trains is not before the present meeting. One recommendation, however, of the Sub-Committee which reported on this important matter at the Conference of 1908, viz., that in regard to the provision of a bolt by which upper class passengers would be able to secure their doors from the inside is before the Standing Committee, but under the fundamental rules this cannot be brought up for consideration at the present meeting. Messrs. Heatley and Gresham have forwarded for inspection by the railway officers here assembled a design of a lock and key which they have brought out for this purpose and this no doubt will be carefully examined.

CHARGES FOR POSTAL VEHICLES.

Rates for haulage of postal vehicles.—In accordance with resolution No. 27 of the last Conference the Railway Board were addressed on the question of increasing the rate of haulage for Postal vehicles, but no reply has yet been received, so I can report no progress in the matter.

RESERVED CARS FOR OFFICIALS.

Reserved accommodation for high officials—The reply of the Railway Board to the representations of the Conference of 1908 on the subject of the difficulty experienced by Railways in regard to compliance with the rules laid down by Government in connection with the provision on mail trains of reserved accommodation for high officials was received in April last and communicated to the Railways. The reply does not, it is feared, help to lighten the burden thrown upon railways by having to haul so many special carriages on mail and fast passenger trains. Since this subject came before the Conference in 1908 the number of high officials who have been declared to be entitled to reserve carriages has risen from 11 to 18. So far no further representations on the subject have been received from members of the Association, but I am sure that I shall carry the Conference with me when I venture to express a hope that the number will not be further increased as even with the present number of carriages to be dealt with great difficulties occur in finding room for them on mail trains, often to the exclusion of the travelling public.

CHARGES FOR STOCK ON FOREIGN LINES.

The question of the rate of hire on stock working on foreign lines and the closely connected question of the forms of accounts and returns in connection with the interchange of stock was referred at the last Conference to a sub-committee carefully chosen to represent as far as possible all interests. The Committee sat for several days at Delhi in March last and their report has since that time been before the Railways, parties to the Association. It contains as you are aware proposals for very material revisions of the existing regulations. The system of payment for foreign stock on the time basis has now been in force for over 10 years and proposals to increase the rates of hire have been brought up almost annually from the beginning. They have often been the subject of closed revisions, but so far no proposal has been carried by the necessary three-fourths majority, and is has, I think, become evident that with interests so sharply divided between the forwarding and receiving railways, it will be exceedingly difficult, even if it is ever possible, to fix by the necessary majority of votes one rate which will be satisfactory to all parties. The Committee have now taken up the question on broader lines and they have put forward the recommendation that during periods of heavy traffic railways should be entitled to a higher rate of remuneration for the absence of their stocks, but this is coupled with the condition that the receiving railways should in equity be permitted at all times to supply their own stock if they so desire in lieu of paying hire.

You thus have put forward for your consideration entirely new principles so far as this country is concerned, both for regulating the interchange of stock and for recomposing the owner for its use on foreign lines. If I may venture to say so, gentlemen, it seems to me that the Committee's proposals so far as the principle they advocate will tend to a far better utilisation of stock than was possible under the present regulations, and, I think, that is one of the most important point which should be taken into consideration in disposing of this question, provided the interest of the forwarding railways are adequately safeguarded. We should, in my opinion, aim at securing as free an interchange of stock as possible, but that means that during slack periods the hire rate must be kept low. The sub-committee's remarks that "the desire of all railways should be not to make the loan of their stock to foreign lines a source of revenue, but to avoid the constant detention without equivalent of the large proportion of their stock off the Home line" is worthy, I think, of your special attention. This leads me to throw out the suggestion that those who advocate an increase in the existing hire charge, and I count myself amongst that number, for I had in the past voted for a moderate increase in the rate. The railways have been perhaps in the past too insistent on securing a rate in which too great a prominence has been given in their calculations to the earning power of their waggons during the busy seasons, with the result that there has perhaps been a tendency to fix the rate somewhat too high as an average rate applicable alike to both busy and slack seasons. For this reason it seems to me that the principle which the sub-committee have put forward that the higher rate should be adjusted with reference to the demand for stock will enable a more equitable arrangement, generally to be made between Railways than was possible under the existing procedure. No doubt you have all made up your minds as to how the proposals of the sub-committee will affect your individual interest, but, gentlemen, as I said just now, these interests are so conflicting that I am afraid there is little chance of the existing regulations on the subjects being modified, except mutual concessions be to some extent made on both sides and I hope that we shall be able to deal with the question on these lines and not solely from the standpoint of individual interests. The Committee has also dealt with the question of the accounts connected with the interchange of rolling stock. Attention has been drawn at repeated conferences to the mass of correspondence and the innumerable disputes which arise about details which lead to an expenditure on staff to deal with them costing more than the sums involved. The revised regulations put forward will, if accepted, much reduce the clerkage, but the committee have further recommended that whatever may be the fate of their proposals a

CENTRAL OFFICE OR CLEARING HOUSE

should be established to deal with all accounts and statistics connected with the interchange of stock. So much literature has been presented to the Conference in past years on this subject that I need not take up your time. Gentlemen, in referring to the work which such an office would undertake or to the immense saving in time and labour and correspondence which would be brought about the checking and adjusting accounts, very great advantages too would undoubtedly result from the prompt settlement of liabilities between railways and in having questions connected with the rules for the interchange of stock interpreted by one central authority. Probably no one will dispute the view of the sub committee that the railways in India are likely to derive the same substantial advantages from the establishment of a clearing house as railways in other countries have doné and that when such an office has been established other functions will rapidly be added to it including the clearing of the accounts of through traffic. Proposals for the establishment of a clearing house have been brought before the Conference for nearly thirty years, and though from time to time votes have been premature, the expansion of the traffic and the increase of mileage have year by year brought the necessity nearer and I certainly agree with those who consider that the time has now come when this question should be again taken into consideration. The monthly system of station accounts, simplication of tariffs and revision of the interchange of rolling stock rules, all tend to facilitate the introduction at the present time of a clearing house. One Railway has objected to the consideration of the proposal for a clearing house on the ground that it is not before the Conference. This will, of course, be for the Conference to decide, but it may be recorded that the part of the reference to the Committee was to consider and report on the junction accounts and returns, and to report on the subject generally and that in their notes furnished for the consideration of the sub-committee before its meeting it may be quite feasible to organise a clearing house to deal with in the first place with standard gauge intercharge only.

Whatever may be the result of our deliberations on the recommendations now put forward in connection with subject No. 1, I am sure you will agree, that our best thanks are due to the sub-committee for the exhaustive and thorough way in which they have dealt with this important reference.

CARRIAGE OF PARCELS.

Rates for the carriage of parcels:—The proposals laid before the last Conference having been circulated to the Railways in accordance with the resolution No. 28, criticisms and amended proposals have been received from several lines. These are before the Conference and it is hoped that a definite conclusion may be reached at the present meeting.

AMENDMENTS OF REGULATIONS.

A number of minor amendments of regulations are proposed all of which are fully detailed in the agenda. Complaints have long been made in regard to the amount of correspondence about belated claims and disputes as to the period of limitation which may apply to a particular case and revised regulations laying down more clearly the limitation period for the submission of claims of different kinds which arise in railway working have been framed. They have been already so fully discussed and criticised that it is thought a draft has now been obtained which will meet the views of all railways and will not therefore take up much time in discussion. The revised regulations will, it is hoped, largely reduce unprofitable correspondence in the future.

MILITARY TRAFFIC.

In resolutions 29 and 30 of the last Conference it was represented that the present rates involved railways in serious loss and a scale of enhanced charges was put forward for consideration. The resolutions were duly communicated to the Railway Board and it is understood are still under examination, but as Railways are aware the Government of India have promised that any revised rates when agreed upon shall be given retrospective effect from the 1st January last. The two or three matters of detail connected with the rules which have to be considered are described in the agenda and should not take up much time to dispose of. These references on matters of detail which as remarked by the President of 1907 led to so much unnecessary friction, the correspondence regarding which occupies the time and attention of officers to an extent altogether incommensurate with the importance of the subject. The details which led to it are getting fewer and this may, it is hoped, be taken as an indication that the revised rules and conditions have achieved their object of obtaining simplification of correspondence. The Army Department have also asked for the reconsideration of the proposals negatived last year that military officers should be allowed to make use of Form E when travelling at their own expense, also that the ordinary six months' period of availability for 1st and 2nd class return tickets should be extended to eight months. A railway has also asked for consideration of the question whether the concessions allowed to British and Native armies when travelling on leave should be extended to the troops of Native States. This may involve a very large issue and will require careful consideration.

THE WAREHOUSING QUESTION.

Responsibility of railways for warehousing goods. This is a question which has been before several Conferences without any progress being attained as we have not so far been able to induce the Railway Board to accept the views recorded at our successive meetings. The history of the question is fully set out in the Agenda. Railways contend that having safely carried a merchant's goods to destination, they should not be required to bear the burden of responsibility for an indefinite period after they are available for delivery, because the owner in order to save godown hire or for other reasons delays to take delivery. The question was first represented in 1893 and was again revised in 1908 after experience of the heavy tax on railways which the present conditions involved. The Government of India replied that while they sympathised with railways in the matter they could not see their way to undertake the legislation which they considered would be necessary to remove the hardship. At the same time they suggested an alternative measure in the shape of accumulative scale of wharfage charges. But that measure has been tried on some railways, and found, I understand, to be ineffective. Some railways also hold the opinion that the advisers of Government had adopted a mistaken view of the law that new legislation is not necessary and that it is within the competence of Government under the existing law to give railways by executive action the relief they ask for. It will be for this Conference to decide what further steps shall be taken in the matter.

WORKING OF RISK NOTES.

A connected question is that of the wording of Risk Notes, Forms B and H. A recent decision of a Court that the words "robbery from a running train" did not give a railway protection from liability for loss of goods carried at specially reduced rates when stolen from a train unless the act of stealing is accompanied by violence, caused the Conference to put forward a request that the words "of theft" should be inserted in the Risk Notes. In reply the Railway Board have expressed the opinion that it was not the intention that protection should be afforded unless the act of theft contained an element of force or restraint. The result of this reading would be, for example, that if a train is stopped out of signals and thieves break open a wagon and remove the contents, if they do so, unmolested the railway would be liable, but if one of the train staff detects them, and suffers force or restraint at their hands the railway would be free from liability. I doubt whether this understanding of the position has generally prevailed among railways in the past and it is now for the Conference to consider if any further representations should be made in the matter. It may be mentioned that this question was referred to the Railway Board under resolution 43 of the last Conference and their reply was only dated the 24th March. It was decided by the late President that it was advisable to again enter the question on the agenda for discussion. The fundamental Rule 8 runs: "Not less than six months' notice must be given to the Secretary and three months' notice by the Secretary to the members before any proposal is submitted to the Association." As this question was already before the Association and more than three months notice has been given by the Secretary, it appears to be strictly within the rule. Several Boards of the Directors have specially on reference from their Agents appoved of the question being discussed, but one Board has objected on the ground that the full time for notice has not been given. It will be for the Conference to decide the objection. In connection with this subject the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have quite recently addressed the Association asking their consideration of the correspondence which has passed with the Railway Board, on the subject of thefts on railways and suggesting the possibility of measures, whether by legislation or otherwise, which will strengthen the hands of Railway Administration in dealing with the evil. The papers are laid on the table for the information of delegates who are no doubt aware that this question and the conditions of the Risk Notes generally have been recently receiving attention in the public press, but owing to the date of receipt it is not of course possible to put these cases on our agenda.

TARIFF SIMPLIFICATION.

As the delegates are aware a very tangible advance has now been made in this matter. The general classification of goods came into effect on all railways from the 1st July and the Classification Committee have held several meetings and made considerable progress in the direction of further simplification indicated in Conference resolution No. 24 of last year. This will be described in detail by the Chairman of the Committee. The attainment of uniformity in the methods of exhibiting all exceptions and variations and the publications on a clear system of the station-to-station rates should soon enable the numerous anomalies still existing to be detected and eliminated. If railways continue to show the same spirit of reciprocity which they have shown in the past, it may confidently be anticipated that a continuous reduction in bulk and complexity of the publications will be attained and the reproach which has attached to our tariffs in the past will be removed. Our acknowledgments are due to the Railway Board for the very sympathetic manner in which they have dealt with the references made to them in which while preserving the power of control vested in them, they have allowed as much latitude as possible to the Goods Classification Committee, and once again, Gentlemen, the cordial thanks of the Association are due to the Goods Classification Committee for the time and patience which they have devoted to this subject and for the ability they have shown in grappling with the difficult problems which have presented themselves in the course of their labours.

TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVES.

Rules for the transport of explosives:—At the desire of the Railway Board this subject has been entered on the agenda to consider the revised rules under preparation by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. That officer has discussed these rules with the Secretary and the result of their deliberations have recently been submitted to the Railway Board.

RULES FOR RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

General rules for railways under construction:—This subject has been entered on the Agenda at the desire of the Railway Board to enable the Conference to deal with any references which the Railway Board may wish to make in connection with the draft rules recently submitted to them. It will be within the recollection of delegates that at the last Conference for reasons recorded in resolution No. 6 this subject was dealt with not as a reference to the Conference, but as one made to railways, parties to the Association, individually and that a sub-committee of officers with construction experience was appointed to revise the draft prepared by the Railway Boards Committee. This sub-committee had before them the views of most railways and also of most of the Government Inspectors and the revised rules prepared by them were subsequently circulated to Railways and accepted in toto by the majority.

OPEN LINE GENERAL RULES.

This subject has also been entered on the Agenda at the request of the Railway Board to consider any points which they may wish to refer in connection with the report of the committee consisting of Major Cameron and Mr. Scott which was appointed last year, but no definite reference has yet been received from the Board on this subject, some of the proposals of the last Conference in regard to amendments of rules have been held in abeyance by the Railway Board pending consideration of that report.

COUPLING AND DRAW GEAR.

The Loco. and Carriage Supdt. Committee held their annual meeting in January last and their proceedings having been duly circulated to Railway administrations their recommendations have now to be considered, confirmed or amended. We have the advantage of the presence of Mr. Sargant, the Chairman of the Committee, to assist us in our deliberations. Among the Committee's subjects the one of most serious financial importance is undoubtedly that of the coupling and draw gear. The Committee recommended only that the Conference should approve the appointment of a sub-committee to examine and report on the whole question and in their proceedings they give reasons why in their opinion such an examination of the question is urgently called for. The Board of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have also sent an interesting letter in which they suggest the main heads under which the proposed inquiry should fall. It will probably be the view of the Conference that at the present meeting the discussion shall be confined to the proposal as to appoint a sub-committee of enquiry and the exact terms of their reference. The question of types of couplings is an exceedingly controversial one, one on which discussion on present data would, I am afraid, be fruitless. The report of the Lock and Carriage Superintendents Committee upon the electric lighting of trains which was undertaken by the Committee in accordance with Conference resolution No. 26 of 1908 upon a reference from the Railway Board was laid before the last Conference and postponed for further consideration. At a subsequent meeting the Loco. and Carriage Superintendents Committee recorded their disappointment at this postponement, but it has given them the opportunity of considering their reports and also dealing with some additional references which have since been made. The report recommend, that certan systems should be approved for experimental purposes, lays down the methods in which these experiments should be recorded and gives details of the standardisation proposed. It has now been before railways for a length of time more than ample to permit of any reference to Home Boards and Consulting Engineers, and it may be hoped that no further postponement will be necessary. At the request of the Railway Board the important question of the large number of failures of engine and tender springs was some months ago referred to the Committee and Mr. Sargant will be able to tell us what the committee are doing in the matter.

Some amendments of the rules for the Committee are also before the Conference for confirmation. The only one of importance is rule 2 which has been revised to insure approval of the Association to all matters proposed for discussion by the Committee.

The remaining resolutions of the Committee at its last meeting will be put seriatim to the Conference for approval.

LOCATION OF CONFERENCE OFFICE.

With reference to the present location of the Conference office at Jubbulpore it will have been observed that the sub-committee dealing with the rules for the interchange of rolling stock have recommended a clearing house, the establishment of which they advocate should be located at Agra. This will, of course, involve the removal of the head-quarters of the Secretary to that station. But irrespective of the question of the clearing house, I am personally of opinion that the proposal of transfer of head-quarters should be carried into effect. Jubbulpore was assumed as the proper head-quarters from the early days where a clearing house and a permanent Conference first began to be talked about and no doubt then it may have been the most suitable place as the junction of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways as the only route between Northern and Southern India, but circumstances have changed and experience has shown that Jubbulpore is a very inconvenient place for meetings and committee meetings have had to be held everywhere else than at Jubbulpore. It has also been increased as a military station beyond its facilities; the house question is a very difficult one and the high cost of living makes it very difficult to get or keep native clerks. It is therefore proposed to take the authority of the Conference to move the headquarters to Agra at such date next year as can conveniently be arranged.

PUNJAB CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 19.

Districts reports on the condition of crops in the Punjab for the month of August are almost invariably good, the rainfall being sufficient. In the Delhi district the rainfall was unsatisfactory and more rain is needed, but crops were reported to be in a fair condition. In Rhotak also it was reported that Barani crops were recovering more than seemed possible. In Kangra the crops were damaged in some tracks by excessive rainfall, while in Kulu the rain was badly needed. But even there the yield of crops is expected to be above the average. Public health is almost invariably described as good and the condition of live-stock is satisfactory. Prices of food grains generally showed a tendency to fall and were distinctly lower than the same period of last year.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 19.

The Dacca Conspiracy case commenced to-day at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Gupta appeared for the Crown.

Upendra Chunder Gupta Pleader Dacca, stated:—"I remember the case, Meherali vs. Pulin Das and others. I appeared for some of the accused." Then refreshing his memory from the vakalatnama witness says; "I appeared for Pulin Das, Charu Sen Basuy Bhushan Das Gupta Rachika and Dhirendra Ghosh. I remember a written statement was filled in that case. After Pulin's return from deportation he filed a petition, being identified by me, to the District Magistrate for the return of certain things taken in the search." Witness identifies Pulin Das Surendra Radhika and Prafulla Sen.

Kshitish Chunder Guha, Pleader, Dacca, stated. "I know Babu Kalis Mohun Roy pleader. On 3rd August last his house was searched. I was present at the search. Some money order receipts, some papers a dao and some pictures were found in the search." Refreshing his memory from the search list witness says: "The pictures of Ajit Sing, Lajpat Rai, Tilak, Bepin Pal, Kanailal Dutt and Bramhabandhab Upadhya were found there."

It is now settled for a meeting of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies in India to take place at Allahabad from 7th to 10th January next to discuss general matters concerning the Co-operative Credit movement which is assuming a continually increased importance in the country. It is understood that a revised bill dealing with this matter which is now before the local Government will probably be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council this winter.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The ball at the Club of Western India which is always one of the most popular events of the Poona season, took place last Monday. About 300 guests were present, including H. E. Sir George Clarke and General and Mrs. Alderson, and they were received on arrival by General Sloggett, who is the President of the Club. The music was provided by the string band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers conducted by Mr. Mallandaine and they valiantly played through a programme of twenty dances and many extras which lasted till well after four o'clock on Tuesday morning. Those who were responsible for the decorations made the most of the electric light which the Club was the first to introduce into Poona and for which it has its own generating plant. The doorways were outlined with electric lights of every colour concealed among artificial flowers, while baskets of geraniums hung from the ceilings. The verandahs and gardens were also decorated with coloured electric lights and the prettiness of the effect among the dense trees was in nowise diminished by the light of a new full moon. The Club is, this season, understood to have engaged the services of a French chef, and certainly the supper on Monday evening would have been admirable even without the extra dishes from Benoist's. Black coats were the order of the day for men, a democratic form of dress which makes all men equal at any rate in the sight of the ladies, since none of them know or care, whether those uninteresting black tails hail from Conduit or Main Street. Several hostesses gave dinner parties for the occasion and brought on large parties. Amongst those to be seen dancing were: Mrs. Terrot in emerald green, Mrs. Binning in yellow, Miss Gibbs in pink and Miss Palin in pale blue; a pretty dress of short blue and green chiffon was worn by Mrs. Dyson; Mrs. Alderson chose white, Mrs. Tata a beautiful shade of pink, and Mrs. Wood was there in a most becoming black dress.

Hounds were advertised to meet at the Wanowrie Rifle Range at 6-15 a. m. on Tuesday morning, and meet they did, though the master and practically all the hunt had been at the Club ball the night before. About a dozen turned out including one lady, and enjoyed some capital sport, for there was a 50 minutes fast run with only the master and two others up at the end. The Jack saved his brush by taking refuge in a field of very high crops. On Thursday the meet was at Bosari and contrary to be usual programme the first run was the short one with a kill after only ten minutes' hunting, while it was the second jack, found near Chikli, who provided a good long gallop. He took an excellent line, but finally escaped the hounds in some gardens near the Indryani River. A comparatively small field met the master on Sunday at Kalas and had a pleasant cool morning and some fair hunting. There were three runs including a short scurry after a fox, but the hounds were not able to hold the line for long and there was no kill. A great many horses have been laid up by the strenuous work they have had during the past months, while some of those who have survived the season's hunting are being carefully nursed for Monday's and Tuesday's Horse Show, so that the last few meets are not brought out the crowds who followed the hounds in July and August. The weather is very cool for September and much more like July, for the days are cloudy with an occasional slight drizzle and a fresh South-West wind, and though the crops are getting high in some places, there is every chance of several more good gallops before hunting comes to an end.

The Hunt Point to Point Races are to be held near the 6th milestone on the Purandhar Road, on Monday afternoon, October 3rd. The site chosen is reported to be a very good one and the course will be marked out and ready for inspection by Saturday, the 1st. Mr. Morison, General Alderson and Colonel Perkins have all offered prizes, and Mr. Morison is to be "At Home" during the afternoon.

Only six teams competed for the Open Polo Tournament which began and finished last week under much better conditions than those of the Junior Tournament, though there was one postponement because of rain. Of these teams only three were regimental. The Inniskilling Dragoons, the 38th Central India Horse and the 26th Light Cavalry. The British Regiment was the favourite from the start and easily beat first the 26th, then the Remnants and, last, General Alderson's team, but there were several games well worth watching, and on the whole the general standard of play was high, more so than the uneven results indicate. General Alderson's team and the Remnants were both very strong and well mounted, and attracted a great deal of interest. Major Hubbard and the Lincolns were "At Home" on the first day; Colonel Butler and the Officers R A., on the second, and Mr. Lamb on the Friday which was to have been the occasion of the finals, but ended in being an "At Home" only, as it was not known till after every one had assembled that play was impossible owing to heavy rain earlier in the day. The finals were eventually played on Saturday morning. It was a very hot sunny day and every one did full justice to the ices and cold drinks kindly provided by Mrs. Alderson. The result of the game was never in much doubt, it was apparent from the start that the Inniskilling Dragoons were the best mounted and that the individual members of the team played well together and thoroughly understood each other's game. They won by 6 goals to 1, and so for the second time running carried off the prize. Three members of the team were also playing last year, the new member being Mr. Colmore, No. 2. General Alderson's team suffered from the very serious disadvantage of only having played twice together, a handicap which is a severe penalty in Polo than in most games. The prize, a very handsome silver vase on a stand, was presented to the winners by Colonel Sir Pertab Singh after a brief speech of congratulation by General Alderson.

The annual meeting of the Poona Gymkhana Golf Club is now in progress, though the only result yet announced is the Men's Medal Handicap Singles for a cup presented by Mr. Pratt. This was won by Captain Gaskell 89-11-78. Mr. Turabali, who returned a better score, was disqualified, because his card was not signed. Three ladies' events for which prizes were offered by Mr. Hill, Mr. Cameron and the Club, all fell through owing to lack of sufficient entries, the social amenities of Poona in September offering counter-attractions far more powerful for the frail sex to resist.

Booking has already commenced for "Miss Hook of Holland" which will be produced on the 26th, 27th and 28th. The chief part is to be played by Mrs. Binning and the support of all the musical and dancing talent in Poona has been enlisted. The Governor's band will provide the orchestral music for the performance, so there is every prospect of something really good and entertaining.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tour to Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT 19.

The Governor and Lady Lawley leave Ootacamund on 25th October by motor for the Mysore State where they will spend a week visiting Sivasundaram, Shravana Belagola, Hassan, and Harihar. On November 1st they motor from Harihar to Kamalapuram which is near Humpi. On November 3rd they reach Bellary and leave for Anantpur on 7th. They leave Anantpur on the 8th for the Hyderabad State and remain there till the 18th.

CLOSING OF KOHAT PASS.

Result of Frequent Raids.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, SEPT. 18.

Owing to the recent raids on the part of the Adam Khels, the Kohat Pass has been closed to public traffic, and the Jirga has been summoned to Kohat, and informed that their claims for compensation for the loss of arms imported through the Persian Gulf, will not be met. Some unrest is also reported amongst the Zakka Khels and Kuki Khels, in consequence of the extent of the raiding which has been going on, on the part of Afghan outlaws from Khost.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

LORD ESHER AND THE TERRITORIALS.

THE September issue of the "National Review" contains an article on "The Voluntary Principle," written by Viscount Esher, one of the members of the Committee of Imperial Defence. After stating that "the British Empire, as we know it, is the outcome of the voluntary principle," and that "it found high exponents in men of the type of Clive and Cecil Rhodes," Lord Esher contends that voluntary service in civil walks of life will gradually tend to disappear, and he asks: "How then can the principle be maintained in regard to military service? . . . Under our present system, we purchase annually, for the Regular Army, in peace, the bones and muscles and youth of about 30,000 of our countrymen. We keep them a few years, in case war should come, when we throw them away and take in a fresh supply. In war we purchase their blood. In addition, we succeed in getting by persuasion the unpaid voluntary service of the Territorial force. If the great piece of organisation conceived and brought into existence by Mr. Haldane, who after all, is far the ablest and most successful War Minister this country has ever had, works as it is intended to work, we should require about 60,000 of these Territorial recruits every year. In order, therefore, to provide a fighting machine of the size we nominally possess to-day, including Regulars and Territorials—that is to say, that on the summons of war about 600,000 men should stand armed all over the Empire, I mean men born and bred in Great Britain, and not Colonial or Indian troops—something under 100,000 fresh recruits are annually required. Lord Esher states that Mr. Haldane has always recognised, and "everybody must agree with him, that the numerical test is the real test of the voluntary system," and he claims that it has been admitted over and over again that if the present scheme fails from want of men, no tinkering, no new scheme of Army reform, no politician or soldier, however eloquent or distinguished, is going to alter or amend it with success. He adds: Mr. Haldane's plan was always considered to be and unquestionably is, the final test of the system of maintaining an adequate armed force by means of paid and unpaid volunteers. The facts are before the world. There is no secret about them. All the returns of figures are available, and anyone can draw an inference. I have said, and I say again, that, in my opinion and it is a matter of opinion, no doubt we shall not get the annual supply of young men that we require to make the plan work in its completeness. There have been times when it was exceedingly difficult to get the 30,000 recruits wanted for the Regular Army. Sometimes those responsible were almost in despair. On the whole, however, the supply has been obtained. But at present there is no sign that the 60,000 required annually for the Territoral force will be forthcoming. All the signs and portents are adverse. There is no steady increase, no advance, however slight. There is latterly in many cases retrogression. Concluding his short paper on this aspect of the voluntary principle in national life, Lord Esher says: There many of us who have laboured hard to bring success to Mr. Haldane's imagination and practical organisation of the Territorial Forces of our country. There are many of us who will relax no effort in the future to recruit and administer these forces; but it would be cowardice and an act of treachery, both to the responsible Minister of the Crown and to the nation ill-informed and lethargic as it is of those engaged in this task were to shrink from speaking what they believe to be true, or from expressing candid opinions, however unpalatable they may be. No one can contend that this is a case when the truth, if truth it be, is best unspoken. Of course the pessimistic view may prove to be an error of judgment, but in that case what harm is done? For it is childish to maintain that so insignificant a thing as the expression of an erroneous opinion could check the growth of the Territorial Force if the youth of the country were seriously bent upon serving in its ranks. If that were so, the basis upon which the Home Army rests would be frail indeed. On the other hand, the view that we have reached the limit of the nation's yield for the Territorial Force may be the true view, and if so what greater decision lies before their electorate than to choose between leaving the forces of the country below the minimum admitted by everyone to be necessary and imposing by law upon our children the duty to bear arms in its defence?

CAMP MUSKETRY.

For some years now the authorities have strive by diverse methods to find a solution for the musketry problem. Every possible method has been tried and found wanting, with the exception of the one and only obvious solution, namely, the provision of adequate range accommodation, but of all the makeshifts, none has proved such a hopeless failure as the attempt to hustle one of the London brigades through its annual course of musketry during the annual training in camp. On the face of things the idea has not much to commend it. The critics of the Territorial scheme lament both in and out of season the short duration of the annual training period in camp, maintaining that a fortnight is all too short if men are to be made efficient in field training; while the critics are not harping upon this vexity, they are mostly engaged in drawing attention to the fact that the spring and summer months are all too short for a Territorial to make himself a trained rifleman. Small wonder, then, that the result should be failure when an attempt is made to cram musketry and field training together into the short space of fifteen days or eight days in the case of men who were only able to attend camp for the shorter period. The failure was, like the attempt, a double one, for not only were the musketry results obtained far below the average, but also the field training of the brigade concerned was most unfairly handicapped. It is so soldom that a Territorial commanding officer gets even 50 per cent. of his men on parade at any one time, it is so essential but these occasions should be made as frequent as possible, that it savours of folly to seize upon the first few days of annual training in camp to take away the major portion of his command to fire the musketry course. The result, of course, was a foregone conclusion. The officers and men who went to camp in the hope of making themselves as efficient as time would permit in field-work, resented being sent away in driblets from the battalion to await their turn on the range. When their turn did come, it is not surprising that they shot indifferently; but their disgust was as nothing compared with disgust at the officers and men of the depleted battalion on parade, who found themselves reduced to operating with skeleton companies, in which the organisation of sections and squads was turned topsy turvy. Such a depletion of the ranks is in direct opposition to the main purpose for which Territorial troops are mustered together during the fortnight of annual training, the principal object of which is presumably to accustom the men to work in masses, and to give the officers the opportunity of handling bodies that are as near as possible up to war establishment. The experiment has failed ignobly, so ignobly, in fact, that it is to be hoped that it will not again be attempted.

A POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

It has been said above that every possible method of solving the musketry problem has been tried. This is in substance true, but there is one method which has not really been given a fair trial, and yet it is a method which might be found to contain many of the elements of success. The method referred to is that of week-end musketry camps, attempts in this direction have been made from time to time, but with only partially successful results. Two factors have militated against complete success, the first being the inability of men to get away sufficiently early on the Saturday afternoon, the second the apparently deep-rooted objection to Sunday shooting. Into the ethics of the later it is not necessary to go, save to assure the public that any objection to firing on Sunday is confined absolutely and entirely to the civilian population and that with the possible exception of, say, 1 per cent. the Territorials themselves would vote solid for being allowed to carry out their musketry course during Saturday to Monday week-ends. However, since it is the civilian who controls our military administration, it is feared that permission to use ranges on sundays will not be granted until such time as some firm-lipped Minister of War points out to the carping civilians that the only alternative is to purchase vastly increased range accommodation, and to pay the increased expense of travelling to those ranges. It is possible that when the alternative is put to him in this concrete form, when he realises that he must either part with his scruples or his cash, the civilian will take a more lenient view of the enormity of firing on a Sunday. If not, then there is only one other way out of the quandary. At Easter and at Whitsuntide our Territorials will have to go into musketry camps. This will not be altogether popular, and will naturally affect recruiting adversely. The Territorial at present feels that he makes quite sufficient sacrifice of time and money without being called upon to sacrifice, in addition, his only remaining holidays in the year. He feels that it is hard on him that he is forced to pander to the scruples of civilians, who are too lazy or unpatriotic themselves to undertake the duties of national defence, and he will not submit without demur to having those scruples given a preference to his own claim to enjoy his two short annual holidays.

BERLIN REVIEW.

Among the distinguished and interesting guests of the Emperor at the autumn review of the Berlin garrison, which was held on Thursday morning on the Tempelhofer Feld, were the President-Elect of Brazil, Marshal da Fonseca, to whom his Majesty has shown very many close attentions during the past few days; the chief of the Ottoman General Staff, Izzet Pasha; and the Japanese General of Infantry, Viscount Komura. A good deal of notice was bestowed by the spectator and the two eldest sons of the Crown Prince aged 4 and 3. When the Emperor arrived on the ground, his face wore a very stern expression, which, however, relaxed when he saw his two grandchildren. He rode up to where they were, and leaning down from his horse, patted them affectionately on the head. The two youngsters were afterwards transferred to the Empress's carriage, where one sat on her Majesty's knee and the other on that of Princess Victoria Louise. From these elevated positions they watched the troops march past, and signified their approval of the brilliant military spectacle by clapping their hands and uttering shrill cries of delight. The aviator Theisen had planned a pleasant surprise for both observed and observers, and rose from the aerodrome at Johannisthal, not many miles distant, with the intention of hovering the parade ground whilst the review was in progress Unfortunately, lowhanging clouds had the sky, and he had not gone far before he became involved in these and lost his direction. It was only with some difficulty that he managed to find his way back to his starting place.

FRENCH ARMY AVIATION PLANS.

General Brun, Minister of War, has stated, in an interview, what he thinks will be exactly the utility of aeroplanes at the coming manœuvres, and how they are to be used. Each aeroplane is to be provided with a light machine gun, not with the intention of using it at present, but merely for the purpose of accustoming the aviation officers to carry the extra load. The troops are also to learn a lesson in firing at aeroplanes and anything moving through the sky at a great height. If two aeroplane from opposite camps should meet in the sky they are for the moment to abstain from any manœuvres or sham attack. A formal order has been given to this effect, as no utility could be derived from such an aerial skirmish in the actual state of aviation. At the same time, the War Minister has had in view the absolute safety of the officers. Nothing is to be attempted at the risk of their lives and for this reason they are to be entirely independent. The Army Corps commanders will not give them any orders. They will simply tell them that such and such a mission would be desirable. The officer-pilot in command of the group of aviators will then decide on his own responsibility whether it is advisable to execute the mission or not. As has been said already there will be four aeroplanes with each of the two Army Corps, and the leading pilot will be in command of each group. The Minister of War added that he has already taken steps to choose appropriate sites for aviation stations. One of the first things is to study the possibility of aeroplanes exploring high above a mountainous country. Some officers have already gone to Clermont Ferrand, and are now selecting a site at the foot of the Auvergne Mountains for an experimental station.

M. Aubrun, since he has accomplished several fights over the sea, is more enthusiastic than ever in his belief of the utility of aeroplanes both to armies and navies in war. He scouts the idea that he could ever be brought down by a rifle shot, and on the other hand he imagines that an aeroplane could be used as an offensive weapon. In an interview he said: I believe that at the speed at which we travel we are absolutely invulnerable. We could be of great service to a friendly fleet. When I was flying over the sea I was able to distinguish the bottom clearly and I saw distinctly all the sandbanks and rocks. It seems to me that nothing would be easier that to circle high above a warship and to drop explosives on or near it. Perhaps M. Aubrun takes it for granted that ships will quietly wait for shells to drop upon them.

TERRITORIAL RESERVES.

Colonel Ford, the commander of the National Volunteer Reserve, who is doing all he can to induce his supporters to register as veterans with the County Territorial Forces Associations throughout the country, states that he finds quite a large percentage of officers and men who are over the War Office age limit, and he is therefore anxious to gather together all fighting officers and men over the official age limit, and thus strengthen his hands in his approaching appeal to the War Office to extend the age limit in the case of those who are certified to be thoroughly well fitted to render military service. The head-quarters of the National Volunteer Reserve are at Outer Temple, Strand, London, W.C

TRAGIC FATE OF LADY MARGERY ERSKINE.

A body found on the lonely mountain-side near Aviemore, Inverness, was Identified on August 29. by Lord Cardross as that of his sister, Lady Margery Gladys Stuart Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, who has been missing—though the fact has hitherto not been publicly known—for a month past. The circumstances attending her disappearance are as follows:—Lady Margery, accompanied by a maid, arrived at an hotel at Kingussie near Aviemore, on July 31. On the following day she paid her bill, sent her luggage to the station, and left alone for Aviemore, as station on the Highland line, 15 miles north of Kingussie, carrying only a small handbag. Her maid stayed behind in gussie for a day longer and then proceeded to Perth, as arranged witu her mistress. A considerable amount of luggage bearing the name "Lady M. Erskine" was put into the cloak-room at Kingussie Station and still remains there. Some luggage was also left at Aviemore Station. The hotel proprietor at Kingussie was requested by Lady Margery to keep any letters which might come addressed to her, as she intended motoring past in a few days. Since that time a number of letters addressed to her have been received at the hotel. It is understood that her friends have been making inquires for her for some time, but without success.

It is assumed that Lady Margery, having gone for a stroll on the mountain side either lost her way or suffered an accident by which she lamed herself and, being unable to get back to Aviemore, lay down and was overcome by exposure and succumbed. Cases have been known of crofters, of gillies losing their way in the mountains in winter snowstorms when howling tempests have massed the snow into huge drifts. It is unusual however for a visitor to be lost in midsummer or early autumn when the weather condition are seldom such as to baffle even a person strang to the district. But whatever happened the unfortunate lady died among the heather and was seen no more until Aug 16. a workman employed on the golf course at Aviemore, searching for white heather on the famous Craigellachie Hill to the north of Aviemore discovered the body.

The clothing was not much damaged, and a sum of money in gold and bank notes, with a number of papers including a receipted hotel bill, was untouched. The place were the body was found is a wild and remote one among the hills at Aviemore, its remoteness may be understood from the fact that the body had lain there for a month without being observed. It bore no marks of injury, save what appears to be a slight hurt of one ankle. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Miller, of Avemore before the removal of the body from the lonely spot where it was found. He pronounced death to have been due to exposure and privation. There was nothing to cause suspicion of foul play. The whether in the early days of August was wild and stormy, and a disabled person might very easily have succumbed to the exposure.

Lady Margery Gladys Stuart Erskine was the second daughter (and third child) of the Earl of Buchan, and would have been 30 years of age on September 7. Her elder brother is Lord Cardross, and her two sisters are married respectively to Mr. Charles Heathcote-Drummond Willoughby, second son of the Earl of Ancaster, and Mr. Walter Guiness youngest son of Viscount Ivesgh. Lady Margery some four years ago became interested in nursing, and joined the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-Street as a probationer. She entered thoroughly into the work, but it was beyond her strength, and, after a few months, during which time she became very popular with the other nurses, she had to relinquish her position. She was known at the hospital simply as "Nurse Erskine," and only a few of the higher officials were aware of her rank. In 1908 an engagement was announced between Lady Margery and Mr. Arthur Brodrick, brother of Viscount Midleton, but a fortnight later a statement was issued to the effect that the marriage would not take place. The Earl of Buchan has two Scottish seats, one at Almondal House, Midlothian, and the other at Kirkhill, Linlithgowshire.

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY vs. HINDUS.

To-day's Contest.

THE final match of the Triangular Contest takes place to-day on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Presidency and the Hindus. It will be seen from the names, given below, of the Presidency eleven as finally selected, that there have been several alterations both in the team originally selected last week and the team which did service at Poona against the Parsis. The final selection is an undoubted improvement on the previous ones. Five of the men who participated in the Poona match have been replaced by H. Cheetham, Captain W. M. Turner, Major Van Someren, Freeman and Miller. It is a matter for congratulation that Cheetham and Turner are able to participate in the match. They are tried players and their inclusion greatly strengthens the Presidency combination. Major Van Someren from Nasirabad is said to be a fine bowler and so is Freeman from Secunderabad. Miller owes his inclusion to the fine totals which he hit up at Poona a short time ago. The Hindu team is practically the same that did service against the Parsis last week, there being only one change, which replaces Vithal by Pai. The strength of the two teams seems to be nicely balanced and there is every prospect of a keen and interesting struggle. The following are the teams:—

PRESIDENCY.

F. L. Sprott, Capt., Bombay.
F. R. R. Brooke, Bombay.
E. E. Christie, Bombay.
L. B. Ward, Bombay.
H. Cheetham, Wadhwan.
H. L. Simms, Jamnagar.
Capt. W. M. Turner, Karachi.
G. Le R. Burnham, Mhow.
Maj. W. W. Van Someren, Nasirabad.
H. V. Freeman, Secunderabad.
Miller, Poona.

HINDUS.

C. V. Mehta (Capt.) Bombay
P. Balu, Bombay
M. Pai, Bombay
Shivram, Bombay.
W. Talpade, Bmbay.
Oghad, Kathiawar.
S. L. Joshi, Poona.
K. Date, Bombay.
K. Sasachari, Bombay.
S. K. Divekar, Bombay.
Erasha, Kirkee.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT (1st ROUND).

The Glosters vs. Inniskilling Dragoons.

THE second game in the first round played on the Cooperage on yesterday evening attracted a fair number of spectators, but the football was not particularly good, the Dragoons being beaten at all points of the game. Play opened tamely, bus the Glosters got going and after a time Harris passed in to Hill who loss an excellent opportunity of scoring. Shortly afterwards a long shot by Short was muffed by Williamson and Hill put up the first goal for the Glosters. Rsgged play of no interest followed, the Colaba team doing most of the attack. Eventually from a free kick for a foul throw-in Harris got possession and passed across to Holmes who tasted Williamson pretty severely. He fell in clearing and Hill had no difficulty in scoring another goal. Halftime was called shortly afterwards.

Soon after the second half opened the Glosters attacked hotly. Sherwood shot and the gaolkeeper taking long in clearing was charged. He tackled a Gloster forward in the Rugby fashion—result a penalty kick from which Hill scored the third goal. The Dragoons had a small share of the attack testing Simita on occasion, but he was always safe and disposed of his shot as it came along with judgment. Towards the end of an uninteresting game Hill scored again, the ball stricking one of the Dragoons on its passage to the net.

Glosters..... 4 goals
Inniskilling Dragoons..... nil

The teams were as follows:—

Glosters—Goal, Smith; backs, Ruck and Scaife; half backs, Barton, Sherwood and Curt's; forwards Short, Meinos, Hill, Leahy and Harris.

Inniskilling Dragoons:—Goal. Williamson; backs, Cordery and Jones; half backs, Phipps, Fitzerald and Hay; forwards, Watson, Miles Vaisey, Curtis and Arthurs.

During the interval the usual Sprinting matches were begun teams representing the Leicesters and the Loyal North Lancashires competing. The former won by 12 points to 9.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

In the Durand Football Tournament to-day, the Mountain Artillery, Sirhind Brigade, met the King's Liverpool Regiment. This game which had to be postponed at the call of half-time on Saturday owing to a heavy downpour of rain was resumed this afternoon when a fairly good game resulted in a win for the King's Regiment by one goal to love. The Artillery set the ball in motion when the forwards of the Liverpools getting possession rushed it down, but were checked by the good defence of the Artillery backs. The play was of a very even order, after this when from a long shot by the Liverpool right wing which was beautifully centred, the Artillery custodian cleared. Give and play now followed, both teams having a fair share in the attack, the Artillery men obtaining a corner which proved futile. They kept pressing their opponents, however, when their left wing getting possession sent in a longish shot which was saved. Play was confined to midfield and the Artillery centre forward who had the goal at his mercy with only the custodian of the Liverpools to oppose him sent in a shot which went very wide of the mark, thus giving away one of the best chances in the first half of the game. On call of half time the game was love all.

In the second half the Artillery started attacking (and within a couple of minutes got acorner without result. It was now the turn of the Liverpools, but the good tactics of the Artillery backs averted what at one time threatened to be a sure goal. The play at this stage seemed to have toned down, both the teams started in indulging in long shooting, the Liverpools obtaining a corner which went wide. Not to be daunted they persevered in the struggle and were soon rewarded by a good pass from their right wing on to the centre forward who rushed it down and sent in a spinger which found the net. The Liverpools thus secured their first and only goal. This seemed to have put fresh vigour into them when a series of attacks on the Artillery goal followed up briskly, all of which the Artillery custodian found no difficulty in saving. Nothing of importance happened and at the call of time the Liverpools, as above stated, won by one goal to love.

The next match was between Lancashire Fusiliers against Gordon Highlanders, The encounter between these two old rivals, resulted in a splendid display of football, fast and exciting. The Fusiliers started pressing at the onset from a good pass the left wing of the Gordons sent in a long shot which was saved by the Lancashire custodian at the expense of a corner and which the Gordons soon converted into a goal. The. Fusiliers were unable to equalise at the call of time when the Gordons were leading by one goal to love.

In the second half before 10 minutes play, the Gordons obtained their second corner which was all but converted the ball hitting the cross end, from the rebound Gallelly again shot this time, the ball hit the left back of the Lancashire and slipped in to the goal. The Gordons thus secured their second goal. The Fusiliers however went on playing a steady game and a pretty combination of their forwards enabled their centre to send in stringer which beat the Gordon custodian and thus secured their first and only goal. A regular fusilads on the Gordons' goal now followed, but the Fusiliers were unable to equalise leaving the Gordons winners by two goals to one.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The chief feature of the Horse Show this afternoon was jumping for ponies in which eight competed—Mr Lake's Marksman steered by Capt Scott Nimmo negotiated jumps without fault and was easy first, the others having to go round again before their relative merits could be adjudged. In the harness class the Maharaja of Joanpore's pair named suggestively Crown and Anchor with their fine taking action were given premier honours. Among ladies' hacks. Mrs. J. C. Perkin's Taliesin has the pick of the basket both as to action and temper making a fine horse for a lady.

Several classes in the Poona Horse Show were judged this morning in order to relieve pressure on the afternoon's programme. The following were the results:—

CHARGERS 14·2 and under, 1st and 2nd prizes presented by officers of the Royal North Lancs:—Major A G Bremner's Joan, 1st; Major G Moore's Robin, 2nd; Colonel G W Mitchell's Marigold, highly commended. The class was an average one, and after putting several through their paces, the Judges gave their award as above.

HEAVY WEIGHT ARAB AND C B POLO Ponies, 1st prize presented by His Mr Ubaubai:—H H Maharajan of Jodhpur's Surprise 1st; Major A G Bremner's Cascade, 3nd; Mr Burnaam's Out Off, 3rd. This was a difficult class to judge and after numerous trials the Red Rosette was given to Surprise.

HUNTERS over 14·2, 1st prize presented by Hon Mr Morison, 2nd prize by Mr W R Lewis and Major Meyer.

Heavy weights.—Major Neil Haig's Tall Boy, 1st; Major G. Moore's Daroji, 2nd.

Light weights—Major E E Martin's The Beau, 1st; Captain V A Coaker's Whisky, 2nd; Mrs T C Perkin's Taliesen, 3rd.

Five competed in heavy weights and eleven in the light division. Both were good average classes, and Judges were some time in making up their minds, As a last test the three mentioned were put over jumps.

HUNTERS CLOSED TO POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT, Heavy weight hunters 1st prize presented by Hon. Mr Cameron.—Capt V A Coaker's Whisky, 1st. Only four competed in this class.

LIGHT HUNTERS 14·2 and under closed to Poona and Kirkee Hounds and Poona Hunt:—Mrs Morris's Veronique, 1st; Capt T C Lucas' Friday, 2nd. After a short parade Judges gave their decision.

HACKS 14·2 and under. English and Australians:—Mrs Morris' Veronique, 1st; Capt G W Lucas's Abundance, 2nd; Colonel C M Ducat's Emir, 3rd.

ARABS AND C B's.—Capt O R Terrot's Rupert, 1st; Major Bremner's Cascade 2nd.

OPEN CLASS, ARABS; 14 hands and under:—H H the Maharajah of Jodhpur's Skylark, 1st; Maharaja of Jodhpur's Pride of Arabia, 2nd; Mr M Gouldas's Winchester, 3rd

LADIES' HACKS 14-1 and under:—Mr W H Michail's Perfect, 1st; Mrs Morris's Black Bird, 2nd, Miss Wilsen's Miladi, 3rd.

HACKS over 14·2:—Major Mertia Clay's Gold Finder, 1st; Major Neil Haig's Tall Boy, 2nd; Mr G A Cammell's Pumpkin, 3rd.

Twelve Completed. Horses in single harness over 14·2; Mr J C Galstaun's Shirley Defiance. Three competed pairs in harness. Horses or ponies:—H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur's Crown and Anchor. Three competed Ladies' hacks, ladies horses over 14·2 Mrs J C Perkin's Taliesen, 1st; Mrs W T.

Cameron's Pretty Polly, 2nd; Mrs W L Cameron's Chieftain, 3rd.

SCURRY COMPETITION FOR PONIES 14-2 and under:—Mr E A W Lake's Marksman, 1st; Capt F B Shettle's Friendly, 2nd; Mr Fa De Pass; Jerry, 3rd eight competed.

CLASS OPEN ENGLISH AND COLONEL PONIES.—14·2 and under HH Maharaja of Jodhpur's Achievement 1st; Capt J Scott Nimmo's the Missus, 2nd; Major Warde Harrison's Harfleur, 3rd; 13 competed.

OPEN CLASS ARAB over 14:—H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur's Surprise, 1st; Mr A P Woomer's Pilgrim, 2nd; Major C Moore's Sher, 3rd; 13 competed.

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

Handicaps and horses left in for the Poona closed meeting, second day, Wednesday, 21st Sept, 1910.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE, R. C. and distance:—Parkhill 13·4, Mallinyook 11-13, Coel 11-8, Erin's Pride 10-8, War Cloud 10-6, Haymaker 10-5, Mauser 10-5, and Tete-a-Tete 9-12.

If the top weight accepting be under 12, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

HURST PARK PLATE, 6 furlongs:—The Misses 12·7. Tete-a-Tete 11-12, Topsail 11-10. Miss Estella 11-2, Harfleur 10-13, Small Scotch 10-10, Joy Bell 10-7, Muriel (late Paleface) 10-6, Red Shot 10-5 and Lady George 9-13.

GATWICK PLATE 1 mile:—Sunsun 12·7. Dojan 12-1, False Start 10-3, Wagai Hafiz 10-1, Aden 9-10, M. V. O. and Little King 9-3.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

PONY PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Dojan 12·5, Grey Fox 11-12, Great Power 11-9, False Start 11-8, Nagasai 11-3, M. V. O. 10-8, Hafiz 10-6, Arth 10-6, Orion 10-5, Norwood 9-12, Little King 9-8 and Sher 9-7.

If the top weight accepting be under 11-12, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP PLATE, about 5 furlongs:—Dojan 13-7, Great Power 12-5 False Start 12-4, Nagasai 11-3, Express 11-2. Little Officer 11-1, Arth 10-11, Coachman 10-9, Minx 10-7, M. V. O. 10-7, Arth, Hafiz 10-5, Orion 10-4, Aden 9-13, Norwood 9-12, Little King 9-8.

If the top weight accepting be under 11-12, it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

THE ARAB POLO PLATE 3 Furlongs.—Carbineer, Sheer, Look out Orion, Unces, Gamecock, Urfa, Suspicion and Heavens.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

In the Midnapore case to-day, Surendranath Mukerjee, one of the persons who confessed and retracted, was in the box all the day recounting allegations as to the confession having been extorted from him by the Moulvi, Lal Mohan and other police officers who beat him and tortured him in other ways.

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J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

I Say Emphatically

"That Sciatica, that most excruciating of maladies can be cured! Little's Oriental Balm cured me, after five years of misery. It will cure you." That voices sentiment of one grateful patient. Thousands of others are ready to join in the chorus of praising this remarkable dispeller of Sciatica and Rheumatism. Its benign influence is felt from the first application. Often, only one bottle is equired to make a complete and permanent cure. Sometimes it will take two or three or more to do the work but it always gets there. If you suffer longer these terrible torments, you have always yourself to blame Don't despair just because other remedies have failed to cure your Sciatica. Little's Oriental Balm in different from all other remedies. It cures, a thousands can testify. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The weather continues slightly disturbed in the Andaman sea. The monsoon has weakened generally, the rainfall has been nearly general in Southern Burma, the East of the Central Provinces and Malabar, and fairly general in the North-west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, while there have been a few falls in Eastern Bengal, Assam, South Orissa, the submontane district of the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Morgui and Maymyo had one inch; Tavoy, Moulmein and Jalpaiguri, one and half; Bahraichi, one; Simla, one and a half; Jagdalpur and Ahmednagar, one; Bombay, Bijapore and Ranchi, one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the north-east of India.

The Indian Ocean pressure has risen at Mauritius, but is still in defect while the winds at Zanzibar and Seychelles have been of average strength. The conditions are such as are associated with the normal rainfall in India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	65·20	58·83	59·69	51·39
Monday, 19th September.	1·32	1·27	1·48	1·33
Total	66·52	60·10	61·17	52·72
Same date last year	81·83	76·95	89·48	63·07

MESSRS, KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL

September 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 1·05	In. cts. 61·35	In. cts. 61·37	In cts. 75·60

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (18th Sept)	92·1	81·1	...	...
Jask	90·8	79·8	...	...
Muskat	92·3	84·6	...	...
Multan	105·3	80·0	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...
Lahore	103·4	76·2	...	11·32
Sirsa	99·8	77·1	...	7·79
Ambala	98 5	76·0	...	26·39
Delhi	89·7	80·2	...	20·63
Agra	89 0	78 5	...	19·21
Maimpuri	86·7	77·6	...	18·04
Jhansi	89·0	79·5	...	27·92
Cawnpore	87·7	76·0	0·01	25·78
Allahabad	92·6	77·5	0·04	24·62
Jacobabad	103·6	76·3	...	2·36
Karachi	86·5	77·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	90·7	77·2	...	16·08
Jaipur	86·7	76·1	...	13·55
Kotah	92·5	78·6	0·14	24·26
Bhuj	92·6	75·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	84·8	75·2	...	13·63
Veraval	83·1	77·3	...	14·44
Rajkot	88·5	74·0	...	31·39
Gnavnagar Kutch	89·1	77·0	0·03	24·15
Surat	85·6	78·1	...	33·98
Ahmedabad	94·6	77·7	...	23·72
Deesa	97·3	75·9	...	23·23
Neemuch	95·5	77·8	...	29·89
Indore	83·1	72·1	0·05	27·94
Jubbulpore	90·3	74·3	0·64	40·63
Sangor	87·1	74·5	0·29	32·62
Hoanangabad	87 1	75·4	0·10	47·72
Khandwa	84·7	74·1	0·01	20·93
Akola	82·7	73·1	...	29·53
Amraoti	84 8	73·3	...	31·28
Nagpur	87·1	72·3	...	48·98
Chanda	83·0	73·5	0·02	41·09
Raipur	88·7	78·1	0·22	54·50
Bombay	81·9	73·9	1·33	52·72
Ratnagiri	83·8	73·9	...	73·96
Mormugao	81·0	71·7	0·55	74·57
Marwar	81·3	73·0	0·10	103·01
Mahegaon	87 1	72·1	0·09	34·11
Anamednagar	79·4	68·0	1·00	27·08
Poona	80·5	69·8	...	22·58
Sholapur	82·3	70·9	...	17·83
Bijapur	82 2	69·2	1·40	14·72
Belgaum	80·3	65·6	...	33·32
Aurangabad	82·2	69·2	0·40	23·14
Nizamabad (Indur)	80·4	72·7	...	3·21
Hyderabad	86 3	72·7	...	18·84
Mangalore	83·8	69·8	0·22	98·97
Calicut	82·8	75·1	0·02	69·63
Cochin	85·7	74·3	0·28	69·04
Colombo	87·0	76·5	0·06	13·68
Masulipatam	88·2	77·7	...	27·92
Bellary	87·5	71·8	0·02	12 29
Cuddapah	90·2	72·6	0·71	33·47
Madras	90·5	79·0	...	17·88
Bangalore	80·3	65·3	0·03	?
Kolar	82·4	70·3	...	5·97
Coimbatore	90·6	77·3	...	14·29
Trichinopoly	90·6	77·3	...	?
Negapatam	92·5	78·5	...	?

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arrivals moderate.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton picking commenced and crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crops prospects generally good.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Showery. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Benwar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Continues sometimes cloudy, with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing but wanted more rain.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Continues cloudy. Cotton larger area sown this year, crop accounts satisfactory and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like a rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Cotton plants flower.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fall en generally for agricultural purpose.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and minimum temperature differ but little from the normals. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ambala, Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in the west United Provinces.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·14" of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern and eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0·64", Sauger 0·29", Hoshangabad 6·

BY THE WAY.

A BUSINESS WEATHER CHART.

In America some business-men are adapting for their own use the graphic method already familiar by charts of thermometrical and barrometrical variation. The fluctuations in sales from day to day are shown by the ups and downs of the line. For a second year the same sheets are used, but the line is drawn with a different colour of ink, to make comparisons easy. The device is said to be worth all the trouble it takes. "A sudden slump," it is said, "doesn't seem so bad when you realise that you had the same slump at the same time last year. Vacations advertising, and half a hundred details of the establishment may be regulated by it."

SUMMER IN THE TOWN OF THE RED LILY.

On the principle that you must visit the Norwegian fjords in January in order to understand Ibsen's heroes, and Seville in July if you would know the real Spain, a writer in the "Tempo" has been visiting Florence during last month. The main impression he has brought away with him is that the name of "the town of the red lilly" suits Florence admirably, "for it is indeed a town of fire." The cabby whom the traveller engaged to drive him to the station pleaded "but it is too hot"; in the loggia dei Lanzi the bronze masterpieces could not be touched, so great was the heat above, and instead of tourists crowding round the statues, working-men lay asleep on "prodigious" benches. Even the beggars, to whom the visitor had been told to be quite brutal, were absent from the churches and monasteries, and when he imparted tenderly concerning their wee bits o'bairns he was told that "during the summer they are at watering-places and at the seaside." Which looks as if during the rest of the year their business were a thriving one at Florence.

THE FOLLY OF THE ANNUAL RETREAT.

Dr. Jonnard, a conscious stay-in-town, would have viewed with little favour the stream of cabs that daily take their weight in travelling-trunks and holiday seekers to London's chief termini. In one of his "Rambler" papers he remarks on this "folly of our annual retreat"; and chief among the foolish ones he classes those who cannot stay in town because "they must be constantly enabled, by foreign supplies, to keep out the encroachments of languor and stupidity." Well, London has changed since the Doctor wrote these words, as he would have been the first to admit; and had it been his privilege, a correspondent thinks to spend this August and September in "town," he would have found still less reason to pity the folly of those "who waste their summer in the country."

THE DOCTOR'S "HOLIDAYS."

Now well one could imagine him "catching the healthy gale of the morning" from the top of an eastward-speeding motorbus, after an uncertain ascent of its incommodious stairs; or lingering in the draughts of underground subways ("I declare, sir, better than the sea"); or loitering in Wapping in admist of tarry smells, with Boswell in attendance and positively aching (but for the Doctor's feared rebuke) to hasch nautical-wise. He would still be able to take his afternoon collation in his favourite haunting-place, the Cheshire Cheese. And afterwards he would have a mind to view to advantage "the gentle complications of declining day," he could turn his steps to St. James's Park. There, while the sun set over the roofs of Paddington, one could picture him on a seat rocking in sympathy with the swish, pat, and crunch of children digging in the sand-pit, or leave him on the bridge to heave and chuckle at the acrobatic-like antics of the little Canadian divers, as they dip in the water and rise again, their yellow eyes shining in the failing light like glowing coals.

WHERE WOMEN SIT ON THE COUNCIL.

The deliberations of the Town Council of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, occasionally provide some delightful situations, for half the members are women and half men, the Mayor having the casting vote. The Council were recently discussing whether the town should be lighted by gas or electricity. The women voted for gas, in order that they might utilise it for cooking stoves, while the men went solid for electricity. The Mayor gave his casting vote for the women—and gas.

THE GENESIS OF THE CENSUS.

Once more the great machinery for counting the King's subjects in Great Britain is put in motion, its headquarters being an unpretentious iron building behind the Tate Gallery at Pimlico. Thirty years ago the Census had its modest home in Craig's-court, Charing Cross. A decade later a temporary building at the back of the Government Offices in Whitehall served its purpose while the last census-taking, like the present, was worked from Pimlico. Already the whole country is being flooded with tens of thousands of preliminary circulars, and is being mapped out into as many districts for the great enumeration next April; some idea of the scale of which may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than 40,000 enumerators will be employed, while the schedules used will number, roughly, nine millions.

LORD HALSBURY.

Lord Halsbury has completed his eighty-fifth year. So sure is his possession of the secret of perennial youth that, as the "Law Journal" points out, he remains, despite his eighty-five years, one of the youngest men in the profession. His seventeen years on the Woolsack—a record of service excelled only by Hardwicke and Eldon—left his energy so unexhausted that, in addition to adding to his long series of notable decisions in the House of Lords, he has undertaken the editorship of a great digest of English law. Two Chancellors of the Victorian era died nonagerians; Lord Lyndhurst was ninety-one when he passed away, and Lord St. Leonards reached the age of ninety-three.

GLACIER ACTION.

Professor Bonney's address to the British Association on glacier action may recall the interesting circumstances in which a coherent theory on the subject was first elaborated. It came about because Agassiz, then a professor at the Neuchatel Academy, spent a summer vacation with M. Charpentier, director of the Salt Mines at Bex. The two savants were much perplexed as to the origin of those remarkable "erratic blocks," which are there conspicuous features of the landscape; and they took the opinion of a local chamois hunter. The chamois hunter declared that the blocks had been deposited there, thousands of years ago, by glaciers. They would not, he insisted, have got there in any other way. Agassiz and Charpentier gave his hypothesis their philosphical consideration and their theory of the glacial epoch grew out of it.

AN APPALLING WAR LEGACY.

In a book entitled "Peace or War East of Baikal," by Mr. F. J. Harrison, a journalist of many years' experience in the Far East, a remarkable picture is drawn of the effects in Japan of the great war with Russia. The war left an appalling legacy of debt, and Japan has not yet recovered from the economic depression that followed in the train of a campaign which, if it brought glory to her arms, sadly depleted her treasury. To-day the Japanese are bearing a burden of taxation the like of which exists in no other country in the world, and the economic consequences, grave as they are, are not the worst.

CRIME AND SUICIDE.

The statistic of crime and suicide have increased enormously since the war. So great, indeed, has been the growth of suicide, especially among young people, that the newspapers have of late abstained from publishing the figures in detail. The latest available statement on this head, however, showed that eleven thousand odd persons of both sexes had committed suicide during a single year. These figures mean that for every day in the year there were more than thirty deaths is from this cause, on an average, or more than one death for every hour of the day. The criminal statistics are also very unpleasant reading, and Mr. Harrison holds that nobody who knows the number and complexity of the purely domestic issues which await Japan in the near and distant future can honestly share the belief that she is committed to a policy of warlike aggression as a substitute for one of peace and normal progress.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FRIENDS.

Lord Wendover, who has been spending some of his holidays at Balmoral, is one of the intimate friends, or, perhaps, chums would be a better word, of the young Prince of Wales and his brothers. Lord Wendover is just a year junior to the eldest son of the Sovereign, and the two have in common a great love of all field sports. When the young Princes stayed at Windsor Castle in the late reign, Lord Wendover would often come over from Eton to join in their games. Three climbing was a sport which appealed immensely to the Royal children and their friend, and a favourite pastime of theirs was to race from the Castle to the tops of some of the large beeches near the terrace gardens. Prince Henry was usually the winner of these contests, and is the champion climber of the Royal Family.

MR. EDWARD KNOLLYS.

Another friend of the Prince of Wales is Mr. Edward Knollys, son of Lord Knollys, who has also been lately a guest at Balmoral. Mr. Knollys is a very quite, reserved sort of boy, and fonder of books than outdoor supports; he has been, since his nursery days a constant companion of the Prince of Wales, and the two are the closest of friends. The Prince's intimate friends, by the way, at present address him as Edward, not Eddy, a contraction which his Royal parents greatly dislike—but he is addressed as Sir by all outside Royal rank.

A ROYAL FRIENDSHIP.

The Princess Patricia of Connaught, who has recently been on a visit to Princess Henry of Battenberg at Madresfield Court, has and old friend at that place in the shape of a wolfhound named "Captain," who is far from being of sociable character, and visitors to Madresfield are warned not to make the risky experiment of attempting to cultivate his friendship. "Captain" was a guest at Windsor Castle some years ago, where, much to his dislike, he was kept chained for the greater part of the day in on of the kennels. Several visitors came to see him, among them being the Princess Patricia, but he repelled the attentions of all by ominous growls and the display of a gleaming row of teeth. The Princess however, who is very fond of dogs, determined to make another effort to overcome Captain's prejudice against strangers. Her Royal Highness went to the kennels accompanied by one of the keepers, and succeeded after some time in patting the wolfhound's head with her hand. The Princess then, despite a warning protest from the keeper, quietly unfastened the chain and held the captive, who promptly jumped round her uttering the loudest but very friendly barks. Ever since "Captain" has been the devoted friend of the Princess Patricia, and always remembers her Royal Highness, though often months elapse without their meeting.

REMINISCENCES OF FIVE REIGNS.

Many interesting recollections of the late King Edward will be given by the veteran Society leader Lady Dorothy Nevill in her forthcoming book of further reminiscences, entitled "Under Five Reigns." Lady Dorothy had exceptional opportunities of studying the social side of the late King's character, for he was often at her wonderful Sunday luncheons in the heyday of her career as a hostess; indeed, his late Majesty used to declare that Lady Dorothy's parties were the most charming in London. When King Edward was Prince of Wales he met all the most attractive people of the day at Lady Dorothy Nevill's brilliant receptions in Charles Street, Berkley Square—smart, clever, and beautiful women, Cabinet Ministers, judges, journalists, soldiers—anyone and everyone of light and leading. A born hostess, Lady Dorothy was the confidante of Royal personages, statesmen, field-marshals, and diplomats—in fact, London was to her as one long whispering gallery. Among her intimate friends, besides King Edward, were such noted men as Lord Beaconsfield, Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Justice Cockburn, Richard Cobden, John Bright, and Matthew Arnol. Lady Dorothy was one of the two or three ladies who were responsible for the Primrose League, and on April 19th her windows and balconies are wreathed with primroses. The famous old lady is still bright and active. While her knowledge of Victorian frivolities and Society is unrivalled, it is also true that what she does not know of current affairs is scarcely worth knowing.

THE NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

The problem of the moment in political and Court circles is the identity of the new Knight of the Garter in succession to the late Earl Spencer. The likeliest recipient of the Order is the Earl of Aberdeen, but also "in the running" for the coveted honour are the Prime Minister, Earl Beauchamp, and the Earl of Granard. Mr. Asquith's selection would be in the nature of a precedent, but it is not so improbable as may appear at first sight. Lord Aberdeen's chances are, however, more generally fancied. As a Liberal Imperialist the Irish Viceroy has done good work for the Empire, and his lifelong devotion to Gladstonianism should commend him to the powers that be. Already he has a breastful of decorations, which would be nicely rounded off by the Garter ribbon.

EARL BEAUCHAMP.

Earl Beauchamp, the new Lord President of the Council in succession to Lord Wolverhampton, is rather young for the honour; but something is owing to him for his unfailing devotion to party and his generous contributions to the social amenities of Liberalism. Many people, it is true, have not heard of Lord Beauchamp, like the old lady who declared that "she had never actually seen his lordship, but had heard all about his pills!"

EARL OF GRANARD.

The Earl of Granard would doubtless also hail the Garter as a welcome addition to his azure ribbon of St. Patrick and his distinguished Prussian, Spanish, and Swedish Orders. The good-looking, well-set-up Master of the Horse would become the Order extremely well from the pictorial point of view, but he, too, is rather young for the distinction, being still in his early thirties. On the whole, therefore, the prospects of the sexuagenarian Earl of Aberdeen would seem to be the most fovourable.

EARL AS AVIATOR.

Earl Fitzwilliam's decision to take up aviation is characteristic of that adventurous peer, for his lordship has played in a good many more parts in life than most members of the Upper House. He has been, for example, a sportsman, a traveller, a mining engineer, a cyclist, a polo player, a hunter of big game, a soldier, a politician, and a chief magistrate. The conquest of the air should, therefore, come quite naturally to Sheffield's many-sided Lord Mayor. In his new capacity, Earl Fitzwilliam's well-known skill as a mechanic should stand him in good stead. It was Earl Fitzwilliam who, as Lord Milton, drove an engine drawing ammunition and supplies from Elandsfontein to Vereeniging at a time when the track was daily the object of attention from the Boers. His instinct for mechanics was also shown when, during a harvest rushed he hitched up his best motor-car to a length of belting in a rickyard and provided an excellent "impromptu" threshing-machine, Characteristic, too, was his famous treasure-seeking expedition to Cocos Island, which nearly terminated his career, for during some blasting operations he was hurled to the ground and narrowly escaped a worse fate. Accidents in the air will hardly deter him from persevering in his new pursuit, seeing that his sporting experiences have inured him to disaster. One of his many mishaps provided him with the strange experience of reading his own obituary in the newspapers. It was when he was Lord Milton, and several papers stated that he had been killed in the hunting field.

LORD BRASSEY'S TREASURE.

Lord Brassey, who is once more cruising in his famous yatch, the "Sunbeam," possesses at his house in Park Lane a curio in shape of a childs toy schooner, which he picked up while cruising on the "Sunbeam" in the Southern Indian Ocean, miles and miles away from the beaten track of passenger steamers. No other craft of any kind was at the time in sight, and how the toy ever reached those latitudes is a mystery of the Ocean. After his return home, Lord Brassey, who was sure the tiny ship had been made by some English toy merchant, took the trouble to advertise in newspapers in various parts of the world, hoping to discover the owner, and so solve the mystery; but all in vain—so far, no clue as to where it came from has ever been obtained.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady Whites, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

EVERY age of life in Shakespeare's immortal "Seven Ages" is prone to diseases which undermine the nervous system and deplete the vitality.

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For Wasting.

In the disorders of "**The Infant,**" as much Sanatogen as will go "on the point of a knife," as Beatrice says in *Much Ado*, will overcome the retarding influence of disease and enable the little one to develop into a robust "**School Boy**" with shining morning face," when a teaspoonful with each meal will make and keep him strong and healthy.

When, like "**The Lover**" and "**The Soldier**" he is fighting for his position in the world, and is liable to be struck down by nervous and wasting diseases, draughts from the "Cup of Health" enable him to continue the fight with unimpaired vigor.

For Nervous Breakdown.

The years take him into the condition of "**The Justice,**" and he prefers a sedentary to an active life—then Sanatogen is equally efficacious in maintaining that equilibrium which physicians call health.

As age advances, and, through the gradual disintegration of the tissues, he becomes the "**lean and slippered Pantaloon,**" Sanatogen staves off the ravages of time, while in the "**Last Scene**" of extreme old age it feeds the flickering flame and prolongs life as nothing else has ever done.

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The King's Physician,

Dr. Ott, Marienbad, praises Sanatogen very highly and says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength and stimulate the bodily functions."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson

—Judge Chief Court, Lahore, writes: "My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and Bazaars. An interesting booklet "How to Live Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent post free, on application, to all mentioning this paper.

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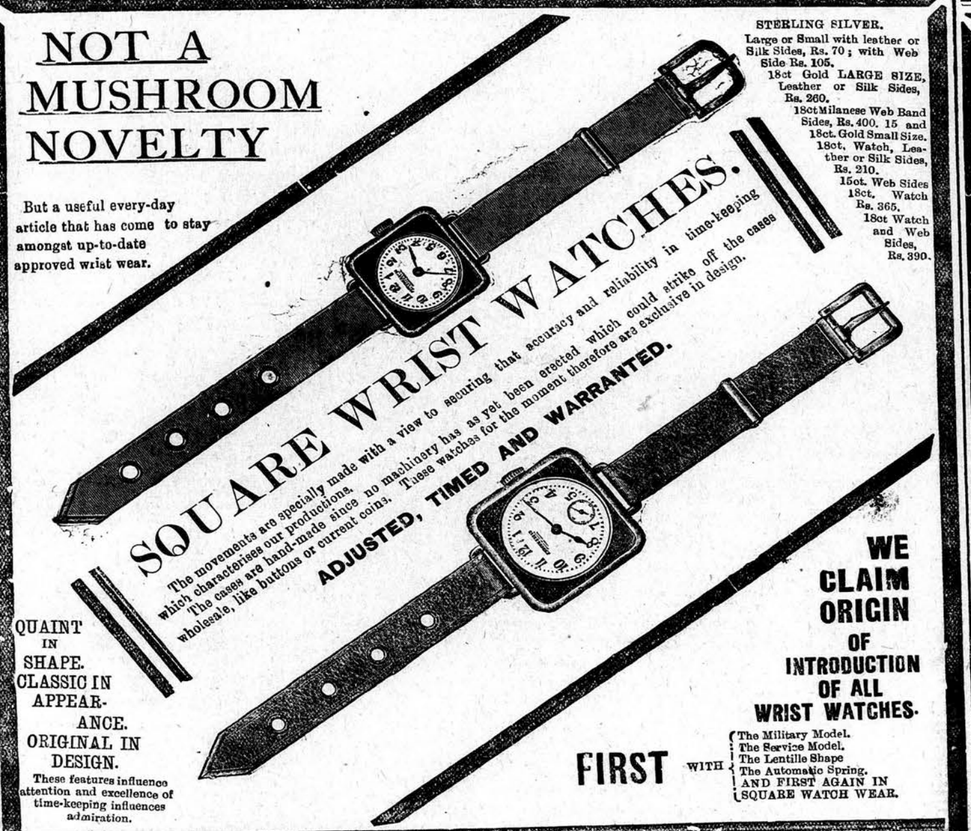

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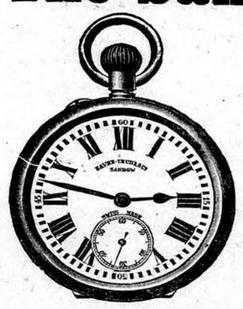

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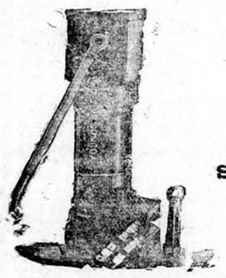

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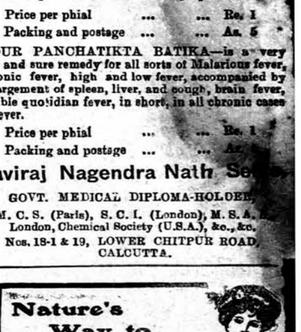

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